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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III. NO. 97 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th April	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6500	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000		
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	11500		
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000		
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Kiun Maru	T Sasaki	6320	3rd April	5th May
Ivo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

R. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	22nd May
City of Calcutta	7636		
City of Sparta	5415		12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.t.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 26th April	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday, 29th April	9 a.m.	§C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 30th April		†Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 29th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Lama, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

24th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388		3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

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Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

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Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

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Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
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Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

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Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

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THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

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MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR TENNIS AND SPORTS WEAR.

White Cashmere Socks	from Rs.	1-8
„ Lisle Thread Socks	„ „	2-0
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„ Tennis Aertex Shirts	„ „	4-8
„ Flannel Trousers	„ „	12-8
„ Coat Sweaters	„ „	9-8
„ Knitted Mufflers	„ „	3-0
„ Canvas Tennis Shoes	„ „	9-8
„ Buckskin Tennis	„ „	18-8
„ Buckskin Cleaners		Ans. 12

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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

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Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

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Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
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MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY. (P. O. Box 113.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST.—In Fort, on Monday evening, a lad's black satin coat. Collar and cuffs lined "old rose" satin. Will finder please return it to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 172

LOST—Cheque Book of the Bank of Bombay, somewhere between Apollo Street and Cumbala Hill. The finder will kindly return same to Mr. S. F. KALYANIWALA, at 55, Forjett Street, or 75, Meadow Street, c/o K. Cooper & Co. 476

PRIVATE BOARDING HOME.—Comfortable ROOMS, good BOARD, LUNCH, supplied to Fort Employe's. Moderate inclusive terms. Apply to Mrs. PETERS, 7, "ALEXANDRA TERRACE," near Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 479

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT.—WANTED a EUROPEAN CHEMIST ASSISTANT, fully qualified. Good salesman essential. Apply with full particulars of experience to R. SCOTT THOMSON & Co., Calcutta. 160

WANTED COMPETENT MEN as CANVASSERS for an up-to-date printing press, on commission. Best opportunity for really able men. Apply to Box No. 121 B, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 411

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARDERS for room in Medow Street at Rs. 100 per mensem. Two in a room Rs. 80 per mensem. Good Table under European management. Also outside meals supplied Breakfast and Dinner at Rs. 30 per mensem.
Terms cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 153

GOVERNMENT OF KEDAH.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED at once an ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN with experience in the preparation of Plans for large Public buildings.
Salary $70 per mensem, rising to $95 by triennial increments of $12.50 per mensem. One Straits dollar is equivalent to Rs. 1.3/4.
The appointment is pensionable.
Applicants who must speak English and be expert draughtsmen with a sound knowledge of Building constructions, should send specimens of their work vouched for by a principal together with full particulars of age, nationality, and experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
Alor Star, Kedah, Malay Peninsula. 161

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER AND ENGINEER for SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, SIND. Pay Rs. 400-40-600 plus Rs. 25, horse allowance, yearly increment being subject to the approval of the Municipality. Applicants holding diploma in Civil Engineering and having experience in Water Works, Drainage, Town-Planning, Road making etc., should apply with attested copies of testimonials and particulars of Educational qualifications, previous employments, age, and nationality to the PRESIDENT MUNICIPALITY SUKKUR SIND, on or before the 7th May, 1915. The selected candidate will be on 12 months' probation during which period he must learn Sindhi. He will be required to join within 15 days after appointment and to furnish a personal security for Rs. 5,000. The appointment will be terminable with three months' notice, or pay in lieu, on either side. 413

WANTED.

WANTED.—P. O. P. Printer, salary Rs. 40. Apply D. NUSSERWANJI PHOTOGRAPHER, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 477

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a young man having thorough experience of chemicals, colours and dyeing stores. Apply to Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 482

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CANVASSER, for Textile Mill Stores, Dyes etc. State experience and salary expected. Apply to "R" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 133

WANTED—An EXPERT SHORT-HAND TYPIST, state Short-hand and Type-writing speed, age, experience and salary expected. Apply to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 122

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED SITUATION from 1st June 1915, as CANVASSER, in Madras Presidency by young Hindu with wide travelling experience and knowledge of Vernaculars. Apply "S", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 418

WANTED A HINDU SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON as MEDICAL OFFICER, Sitamau State, C. I. Free quarters. Apply stating lowest terms to Y. A. THOMBARE, Dewan. 193

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED urgently OLD MOSQUITO CURTAIN and LINEN for troops in Persia and E. Africa. Repairs undertaken free of cost by
M. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary, Ladies' Depot,
163 Anantapur.

MECHANICAL FOREMAN and ENGINEER, young and energetic, having considerable practical experience, in repairs, constructional drawing and a general knowledge of electricity offers his services. Good credentials. Apply to Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 435

WANTED Signallers who have passed in Telegraphy in the Government Telegraph Department, Ajmere Circle. Pay Rs. 15 to 20, according to merit.
Station Masters holding certificate of competency. Pay Rs. 20 to 25, according to merits.
Apply to THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi Railway, Morvi. 194

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—
J. A MADAN, I.C.S.,
President,
A. S. Desai High School Committee,
194 Malwan.

A REFINED YOUNG MAN of a respectable well to do family seeks a situation with a gentleman or firm in which only honest and good work is required; does not care much for pay. Seeks employment only in want of regular business. Willing to be really useful and would make a nice companion—secretary.
For further particulars please write to Box No. 312 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 487

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, noted for Genuine Statements, Quick Settlement and Prompt Payment. 336

FOR SALE—Dawson's Double Demy PRINTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at M. H. NICHOLSON Bellasis Road, Byculla. 464

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

AUCTION SALE—A *Bona Fide* Auction Sale is to be shortly held at Wellington Mews. Owners wishing to send their horses and carriages may apply to the VETERINARY-SURGEON-IN-CHARGE. A good opportunity for sellers. 486

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 372

FOR SALE—1—2½ H.P. Premier MOTOR CYLCE, splendid working order, thoroughly overhauled lately. For price and trial apply No. 12, Imperial Mansions, Ripon Road. 459

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5819

TO BE LET

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

TO BE LET—At Lanouli Bombay-Road, for the season, a BUNGALOW, fully furnished. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Humam Street. 483

TO LET—A nicely situated BUNGALOW, "HILL STONE", well furnished at Mahableshwar. Apply ALLBLESS OFFICE, opposite Hong Kong Bank. 484

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—Gowalia Tank—top bungalow on the hill—first floor. Rent Rs. 100 Any nationality. Apply within—D. L. BATLIBOI. 381

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Mursban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

SMART SHIGRAM with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to J. B. MISTRY c/o Central Bank Ltd., Alice Building, Fort. 182

TO LET.—Shop for any kind of business in prominent position Medows Street, near Tarachand Jeweller. Rent very moderate. Apply to No. 19, JAMES & Co. 480

TO LET—2 nice flats on second floor of Petit Mansions, Sleater Road. Open 3 sides, commodious, with electric light, and upto date. Next to Tram, Train, Victoria Stand. Apply to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 320

HORNBY ROAD—Furnished flat splendid situation, gas, electric lights and fans suitable for married couple, European or Parsee. Apply COWPER, Optician, next to Fort Fire Brigade station. 485

TO LET—THREE COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS with stabling and out-houses; Byculla station, and tram close by; rent very reasonable; special terms for tenants on long lease. For particulars apply to "N" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

MANAGING [illegible]

WORKING CAPITAL REQU.
3 LAKHS OF RUPEES
for

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees. 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s., and for manufacturing finer cloth.
Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Malji, Broach.
By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915. 376.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
TELEPHONE No. 2746.
NORMAL PRICES.
390

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" sailing about the end of April, 1915, Accommodation available in two-berthed cabins on promenade deck for 12—15 1st class passengers only.
Fare to Marseilles Rs. 500.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE OF AN OART AND CHAWL AND HUTS AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. YASHWANTRAO ANANDRAO, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client Mr. M. R. F. LOBO, the immoveable property described in the schedule below:—
Any person or persons having any claim or claims in, to or, upon the said property by way of mortgage, lien, inheritance, sale, lease, gift, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to me within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same shall be deemed to have been waived and the sale shall be completed without regard to any such claims.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure, together with the messuage, tenement chawl or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, within the town, island and registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 102-126 and 411; Collector's new No. A/3659 old survey Nos. 129 and 130 and new survey No. 2/136 assesed by the Bombay Municipality in its "G" Ward under Ward Nos. 5699 (1) and (2) and street Nos. 175 and 175A and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Mathias DeMello and partly by the property of Thucker Wallji Raghavji on the West partly by the property of Ignacious De Silva and partly by the property of Duarto Salvador Ferenand on the North by the property of Anandrao Balaji and on the South by the property Anton Manuel De Mellow:
Dated at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of April, 1915.
(Sd.) LUXUMON JYRAM,
Purchaser's Conveyancer.
C/o Estate Agency and Law Office,
Haroon's Chawl, Dadar,
475 Bombay.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF MARTHA INGRAM ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, that all persons having any claim against the late MARTHA INGRAM, late of Southampton European deceased who died at 2, Thornbury Avenue, in the town of Southampton on the 22nd day of July, 1914, and Letters of Administration (with the Exemplification of the Will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of April 1915 to John Dunstan Sherston Baker, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little & Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.
Dated this 14th day of April 1915.
LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for John Dunstan Sherston Baker the Administrator in Bombay of the estate and effects of Martha Ingram ..... Deceased
379.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the ancestral property and credits standing in the name of VALLABHDAS MADANJI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, deceased, for the use and benefit of BHAGWANDAS MADANJI, a minor and limited to the period of his, Bhagwandas Madanji's minority.
BAI SUNTOKE, widow of MADANJI JUTHA, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort. ...Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
473 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KIRIN MARU," having arrived on the 23rd instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival, Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 24th April, 1915.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of BAI BAIAI MUNCHERJI MODY daughter of Mancherji Nusserwanji Mody.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X, of 1865 and Section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act XXVIII, of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BAI BAIAI MUNCHERJI MODY, who died at Bombay, on or about the 13th Day of December 1914, and Probate of whose Will and Codicil thereto respectively dated 2nd November, 1903, and 19th March, 1910 respectively having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 8th day of April 1915 unto Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Mody, (widow of Heerjibhoy Edulji Morris) and Messrs. Pestanjee Heerjibhoy Morris, Framjee Hormusji Arjani and Nusserwanji Framjee Mawdawalla the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned their Attorneys at No. 14 K Hummum Street Fort Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which they shall have then notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.
Persons entitled to or holding any securities or properties belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Attorneys for the abovenamed Executors.
Dated this 22nd day of April, 1915.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER, BILIMORIA,
465 Attorneys for the Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMJI NAGARDAS MANIAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a clerk, in the employ of Oosman Jamal Esquire. ..... Deceased.
KUVARBAI, widow of the said PREMJI NAGARDAS MANIAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gulal Vadi outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventeenth day of April in the year of our of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
472 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses, carriages, bicycles, new designed household furniture, assorted piece-goods, Japanese jewellery and sundry articles, etc.
Household furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, arm and armless chairs, mirror door almirahs, wardrobe, easy and revolving chairs, chest of drawers, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, glass door book cases, hatstands, &c.
By order of the President of 96th Berar Infantry Officers' Mess:—
1 mahoganized billiard table with accessories.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
Japanese jewellery such as broaches, pins, necklaces, watch-guards, cigar cases, hat pins, hair pins, &c.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
Re:—Narayen Babaji Janke, Insolvent:—
Double mirror door almirah, black wood wardrobe, swing round table, pier table, easy chair, pictures, in frames, looking glass, wall mirror, clock, sofa, &c.
Re:—Nana Canji Surti Insolvent:—
One metal wrist watch.
Re:—Karim Jaffer Khoja Insolvent:—
One lot photo materials.
By order of the offices, concerned:—
5 cases margarin.
1 case gas cylinders.
1 case containing 10 fire-extinguishers and 2 tins powder.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred well-built handsome victoria.
By order of the Office concerned:—
One Humber Motor Car 15 H.-P. 4 Cylinder Bosch Magneto, Torpedo body, new tyres, in running order.
At 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Several gent's second hand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Auction Sale of landed property on Gowalia Tank Road, next to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s stables, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 25TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M.,(S.T.)

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Bellasis Road, and Moreland Road, near Byculla Club, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and porcelainware, rich upholstered drawing room suites, cottage piano, handsome hall cabinets, marble topped tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings table ornaments, carpets, iron single and double beds, mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, meat safes bentwood chairs, cooking utensils, victoria carriage, and waler horse, etc., etc.
The property of P. B. Fenner, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES CHOONDRI AND 3,554 PIECES CHOONDRI, GAVAN AND PATAL.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 365 of 1915.
Bulakhidas Vanarsidas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Tallockchand Tarachand and another ..... Defendants.

By order of Bulakhidas Vanarsidas, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Order, dated the 13th day of April, 1915, made therein, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Chumpa Gully, opposite the last Gate of Mooljee Jetha Market.
16 cases, 1,537 pieces choondri of 27 yards.
3,554 pieces choondri, gavan and patal.
In convenient lots to suit the buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. if required will be paid by the purchasers, and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of the sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF MR. H. SAAC'S FURNITURE AT IMPERIAL MANSION CUFFE PARADE, COLABA, ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the teak and black wood household furniture by well-known makers consisting of dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, sideboards, meatsafes, drawing room tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, carpets, hall tables and teapoys, easy low and Curzon chairs, palmstands, vases and ornaments, wall clocks, single and double almirahs clothes, presses, clothes baskets, single and double cots, wash-hand and dressing tables, cooking pots, rich glass, crockery, and plated ware, &c.
The property of H. Isaac, Esq., of the Army and Navy Stores.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

THE
Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Saturday, 24th, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHEED-I-NAZ.
i. e. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure
(In Oriental Garb)
Tomorrow Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
TAOBA SHIKAN.
Prices of admission Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8
C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 236.) Proprietor.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures

'Phone | Sandhurst Road | No. 1266.

TO-NIGHT

Commences the Presentation of the STRONGEST, MOST EXCITING and LAST INSTALMENT containing PARTS 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30 of our UNIQUE SERIAL

36,000 FEET. **THE TREY O' HEARTS** 30 PARTS.

15 EPISODES

RUGGED REALISM RUN RIOT

Come and see the Most

UNEXPECTED FINALE

Prize Matinees : Sat. & Sun. at 5-15

3, SHOWS NIGHTLY : AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30

POPULAR PEOPLE'S PRICES.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE REPRESENTATIVE VAUDEVILLE HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, at the GAIETY 10 p.m. show at EDWARDS THEATRE

The ever popular and inimitable comedian

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

in repertoire of topical and patriotic songs

MINIATURE MARIE

will sing several captivating songs to be concluded with a dance, one of her special creations.

OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

"THE MASKED WRESTLER."

A star drama profoundly interesting "MAX & THE LADY DOCTOR"

A welcome beverage for the intense heat "SAHARITA in her Egyptian dance"

(Grand variety Film)

"LATEST WAR & TOPICAL GAZETTE"

also comics the best in Town.

Also the Hocky Tournament.

TO-MORROW at the Gaiety at 7 & 10 p.m.

Tues. April 27th At 10 p.m.

EDWARD'S THEATRE

Kalbadevi Road .. .. Late La Scala

SPECIAL GALA PERFORMANCE

In aid of the

NAVAL BRANCH

of the

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE WAR AND RELIEF FUND

By the

PALACE OF VARIETIES

CHOICE VAUDEVILLE AND SELECT CINEMA

A programme replete with all the latest songs, dances and film releases

A BRIGHT, MERRY AND SNAPPY entertainment from start to finish.

Price Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

Soldiers and sailors at half price

Doors open 9-30 p.m.

Commences 10 p.m. sharp

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.,

Under the patronage of

H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKWAR

GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI

GRANT ROAD,

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Saturday, 24th April, at 8-30 p. m.

MANAPMAN

Sunday, 25th April, at 3 p. m.

SOUBHADRA

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.

Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.

Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.

Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on (Saturdays only.)

Sunday Session 9 to 11 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 **TWICE NIGHTLY** 10 p. m.

From the Palace and Palladium—London.

Mr. EDWIN BRETT AND Miss EMMELINE ORFORD

two of England's most popular entertainers—passing through India on their return Home to fulfil their autumn engagements in a

Tremendously Funny Skit:

"TWO LITTLE LOVE BIRDS"

as presented with great success in the West End Halls in London.

Hear Brett's Great Chorus Song:—

"Clap Hands. Dady's Come Home."

An Entertainment bound to cheer.

Clever Impersonations. Excellent Vocalism. Amusing Comedy.

And just a small touch of Pathos.

THE DELHI DURBAR

Kinemacolor's Crowning Triumph—a Production the like of which has never before been seen in India.

"THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL"

Another of the Sherlock Holmes Series.

"WHITEWASHING A CEILING"

A side-splitting comedy with Will. Evans, the famous London Comedian, in the Comedy role.

THE FILM OF THE WAR

FRENCH VICTORY IN THE VOSGES

This is a notable event in the history of the Cinematographic World. It is an absolutely Genuine Battle Film taken by Gaumont's special war correspondents.

This is the most Wonderful Film ever taken, and every one should see the tremendous task of our great French Allies. In this Extraordinary Film you see the French and Germans in death grips and is the only occasion in which the two Armies are seen facing each other.

THE EXCELSIOR IS THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY.

To-morrow (Sunday) the 25th

MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE. REDUCED PRICES.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

OurS econd Great Exclusive

REGINA'S REVENGE

3 Reels 3500 Feet

A stirring Story of Diplomacy and Intrigue.

A FASCINATING FEATURE

Full programme of Topical and Comics

3 Shows Nightly.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday & Sunday 5-15 to 6-45

PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Pukel	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, April 23.

Rainfall occurred in Burma has spread over Assam and Bengal.

Chief amounts:—Mergui one and a half inches, Bhamo, Silcher, and Mymensingh one, Chittagong three quarters.

The temperature is higher than usual over the western desert and ordinary hot weather conditions now prevail over the greater part of the country.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Bihar and North-east United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the extreme north but skies are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; minimum temperature is above the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and east Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is also in excess at Ajmere.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the western half of the division. The air is drier than usual except at Chanda, where humidity has increased and is now above the average. Night temperature is in excess at Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0.21in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Minimum temperature is below the average at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity has increased at Aurangabad and Poona. Day temperature is above the average at Malegaon; night temperature is also in excess at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Light thundershowers have been reported from the south Konkan, Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan. Conditions are unsettled in upper Sind and the Punjab.

A few thundershowers are likely in Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in the south Konkan.

***OBSERVATIONS TAKEN** at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 23rd of April, 1915.*

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	78.1	66.5	80	0.45	10.34	—0.55
Jask	86.6	74.6	87	..	0.58	—8.48
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	86.0	79.4	85	..	4.48	0.75
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.3	75.5	33	..	0.95	—0.71
Rawalpindi	94.2	62.0	50	..	11.36	1.56
Lahore	104.0	66.4	39	..	5.26	1.60
Hissar	106.5	69.6	37	..	2.89	..
Ambala	101.9	67.3	37	..	5.49	—0.35
Delhi	103.0	76.0	52	..	12.10	9.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.2	79.0	30	..	8.17	6.41
Mainpuri	107.7	75.0	38	..	4.65	2.02
Jhansi	109.4	78.0	26	..	2.64	1.71
Cawnpore	107.4	77.5	44	..	3.52	1.36
Allahabad	109.2	76.8	32	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.9	74.8	40	..	1.17	—0.07
Karachi	86.7	77.2	68	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	104.9	84.7	17	..	3.70	2.28
Jalpore	107.5	72.8	21	..	3.62	2.03
Kotah	108.6	81.8	11	..	5.98	4.68
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	107.2	79.0	40	..	1.48	0.90
Dwarka	86.6	78.7	77	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	85.3	78.0	50	..	1.35	0.78
Rajkot	108.1	73.1	47	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	107.4	79.4	57	..	0.21	—0.44
Surat	108.2	80.6	72	..	0.83	0.46
Ahmedabad	112.4	81.3	48	..	0.35	—0.06
Deesa	111.4	78.4	33	..	0.08	0.44
Neemuch	105.7	74.7	13	..	4.69	3.82
Indore	106.1	77.3	33	..	2.63	1.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.8	69.9	25	..	2.80	1.08
Saugor	104.4	76.2	12	..	2.70	1.21
Hoshangabad	107.9	75.0	26	..	5.11	3.26
Khandwa	110.0	81.7	24	..	2.11	1.67
Akola	110.8	76.4	22	..	5.50	3.42
Amroat	109.3	81.3	14	..	4.77	2.56
Nagpur	108.6	82.2	37	..	6.98	4.60
Chanda	103.5	80.0	64	..	5.86	2.54
Raipur	108.3	84.0	32	..	8.05	6.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.5	82.0	79	..	1.19	0.56
Ratnagiri	89.1	80.9	77	..	0.64	—0.10
Mormugao	92.5	79.0	66	..	1.72	—0.12
Karwar	90.1	74.6	85	0.21	6.08	3.81
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.9	78.6	35	..	4.90	3.06
Ahmednagar	104.3	75.7	40	..	3.33	1.62
Poona	103.4	74.7	55	..	1.44	—0.19
Sholapur	106.3	79.1	54	..	0.67	0.66
Bijapur	101.2	72.4	59	0.04	6.38	4.30
Belgaum	94.6	67.6	55	..	4.95	1.26
Aurangabad	104.1	77.7	59	..	5.09	3.35
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.0	80.0	32	..	4.99	1.97
Hyderabad	104.7	77.3	48	..	4.31	1.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.6	74.9	66	0.02	3.95	—0.55
Calicut	91.8	79.7	79	..	14.97	5.29
Cochin	91.9	78.6	72	..	27.06	12.02
Colombo	89.7	76.2	94	..	30.31	—5.29
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	80.2	72	..	7.66	0.26
Bellary	105.8	76.1	53	..	4.99	1.94
Cuddapah	108.1	83.2	40	..	0.37	4.11
Madras	94.3	75.2	70	..	24.96	4.04
Bangalore	97.5	70.5	59	..	4.77	—0.33
Coimbatore	98.1	73.4	64	..	7.76	0.76
Trichinopoly	102.3	81.2	61	..	7.69	—2.43
Negapatam	92.5	81.8	76	..	22.12	—7.25

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd April, 1915, was 29.013 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	High Water. Depth on Still. ft. in.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Low Water. Depth on Still. ft. in.
	April.			Ap.		
F.	23	m 4 30a	23 2	23	m 10 30	19 4
		5 57	24 11			
SAT.	24	m 6 11	23 4	24	m 1 11	20 17
		7 14a	25 3		0 10a	19 0
SUN.	25	m 7 42	24 3	25	m 2 0	19 8
		8 14a	25 11		1 43a	19 2
M.	26	m 8 50	25 7	26	m 2 40	18 4
		9 2a	26 8		2 44a	18 8
TU.	27	m 9 40	27 1	27	m 3 17	18 11
		9 46a	27 5		3 51a	18 0
W	28	m 10 27	28 5	28	m 3 55	15 6
		10 28a	27 11		4 2's	17 8
TH.	29	m 11 18	29 5	29	m 4 34	14 4
		11 10a	28 3		5 5a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April,	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Friday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 26 (Monday	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m
,, 29 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 6h., 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h. 40.3m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	..	29.757 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	85.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	70.7 ,,
Dew Point	..	77.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.790 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	3.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	90.5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	..	80.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	WSW,NW,W,SSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	127 miles

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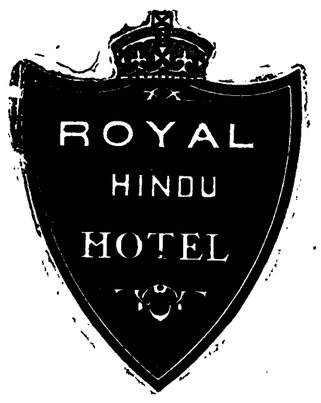

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Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

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High Life In The East per box of 50	,,	5 0	0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	,,	4 8	0
Londres per box of 100	,,	7 12	0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	,,	7 8	0
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Third Sunday after Easter April 25).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E flat, Hymns 386, 621, 553, 559; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns. 433, 386, 437; Collections for the S. P. C. K. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy:.Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani).. Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gusarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and E. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Praise List; Psalm 23, tune 61, Paraphrase 63 tune 85; Hymns 153, 172, 365 (1st tune).

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. R. Cuthbert; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Fuller.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. Whittle from Kirkee; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. T. Whittle; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher; Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu :—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watsons Annexe).—Services-Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Masagaon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha S. J. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

However Sick Baby may be

do not give up hope—more often than not the cause is wrong feeding—if you will only get the right food for baby, you will soon have him on the road to health. A mother with a wasting baby should try Glaxo—it has done wonders for many such babies. Here is a case where Glaxo brought health to baby and comfort and peace to the mother. The mother writes: "I have pleasure in forwarding you the photo of our bairn taken at the age of 7 months. She weighed 8 lbs. at birth, and after three weeks only 6¼ lbs. It was then, almost in despair, we tried Glaxo, and on that alone the child has thrived since. The likeness speaks for itself, the weight at 7 months being 19½ lbs., and the child is splendidly developed."

This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light tiny particles, so that even a very delicate baby can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Glaxo is a complete food, and is made ready for baby by simply adding hot water only—do not add either milk or cream. No cooking.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.
Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

4853

JUST ARRIVED
OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.

Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
La Marca	,,	50	,,	4 0
Noblesse Fino	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0

PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

Panatellas	per box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

PNEUMOSAN.
(Amylthiotrimethylamine)

Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

PNEUMOSAN can be obtained from all the leading Chemists throughout India, Burma and Ceylon or direct from:

Sole agents for India

N. POWELL & Co.,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY,
Literature free on application.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT SCHEME STARTS WELL.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 23.

Government were not long on the Mincing Lane Market before receiving a "bite" for their first cargo of wheat, which we are informed to-day was sold at 67s. per quarter, cost, freight and insurance. From a financial point of view this is a splendid start to make, but the price is so extravagantly high, that one might be excused for presuming there was lively competition amongst the Baltic brokers to secure the 4,800 ton parcel of "choice white Karachi" to paddle out as souvenirs commemorative of an historic occasion. It is stated, "lack of white wheats from other sources were a factor in the good price. It is believed that the transaction leaves Government a substantial surplus." We should "shay sho"—a very substantial profit: unless the steamer, the brokers and the various Committees collar the lot in freight, brokerage and fees. We are also informed that the gentleman entrusted with the business of securing tonnage is progressing with his arrangements, and has secured several steamers for loading at Karachi at 50s. a ton. This figure is certainly not a patriotic one, and as further chartering will in all probability be effected at even higher rates, the heavy impost will be calculated to remove a good deal of the gilt from the ginger-bread. This wheat scheme has been undertaken as a national emergency make-shift for the benefit of India and England alike, and if the anticipated benefits are to be destroyed owing to a dearth of transport, a reasonable rate of freight ought to be fixed at which the vessels could be commandeered. The rate would be much lower than prevailing market freights, but as in the case of the B. I. S. N. Co., and other lines, whose vessels were commandeered the owners would have the satisfaction of knowing they had done a national service, and would receive the thanks of Government for their patriotic act. This Indian wheat scheme was promoted with the object of supplying England with this country's surplus at the cheapest possible rate compatible with India's economic interests. If, therefore, there is a possibility of the profits being acquired by the Baltic coterie in London, the scheme will end up in a farce, by Peter speculator of India being robbed to pay Paul of London. The wheat has been commandeered for excellent reasons, and for a similar reason freight and everything else connected with the business should be commandeered to ensure the success of the scheme. Pardon the idea, but patriotism must be attended to.

PURCHASE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

In connection with the scheme for the control of wheat by Government, the Commerce and Industry Department announce that the Maximum price up to which purchases of wheat for export may be made on behalf of Government by the firms acting as their agents is and will be up to April 24th Rs. 5-12-0 per maund f. o. b. for white Karachi wheat at Karachi and Bombay. On and from April 25th the price will be Rs. 5-8-0 per maund and further reductions will be made later on. The initial price of Rs. 5-12-0 per maund corresponds closely to an up-country price of 9 seers to the rupee at such markets as Lyallpur or Cawnpore. Owing to the high level of freights from Calcutta, it is not contemplated to ship wheat from that port for the present and no initial price has therefore been fixed for Calcutta.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 22nd.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			3,000
" Sales of East Indian		..	100
" Imports	.. .. ..	..	28,000
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	..	5.66d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	8.15d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	..	10.14
" "	July	..	10.38
New York Official noon call	May	..	10.20
" "	July	..	10.43
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	..	9.77
" "	July	..	10.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 22nd.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	28,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.60	5.57
June-July	5.67	5.64
July-Aug.	5.75	5.72
Oct.-Nov.	5.92	5.89
Jan.-Feb.	5.99	5.95
Feb-March.	....	5.98
March-April.	6.04	6.00
April-May.	....	6.02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 22nd.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.60	5.64
June-July	5.67	5.71
July-Aug.	5.75	5.79
Oct.-Nov.	5.92	5.95
Jan.-Feb.	5.99	6.02
March-April	6.04	6.07

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 22nd.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.20
F.G. " "	4.32
Fine " "	4.44
Good Oomra "	4.60
F.G. " "	4.72
Fine " "	4.84
Good M.G. Oomra	4.60
Fine M.G. "	4.84
Good Broach	5.15
F.G. "	5.30
Fine "	5.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	39,000
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York May	10.30
Previous closing price	10.13
Futures at New York July	10.52
Previous closing price	10.37
Spot Cotton at New York	10.50
Previous price	10.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.56
Previous price	9.56
Futures at New Orleans May	9.90
Previous price	9.75
Futures at New Orleans July	10.30
Previous price	10.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.78.85
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅜

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, April 22nd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	55,600,000	Inc.	300,000
Public Deposits	125,400,000	"	21,200,000
Other do.	88,700,000	Dec.	14,300,000
Govt. Securities	47,800,000	"	100,000
Other Securities	144,300,000	Inc.	6,500,000
Notes & Gold	39,800,000	"	600,000

The Bank Reserve is 19 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " " 6 "	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 22nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay May, June Sellers including War Risk	63
Karachi barley quoted	35/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; sellers	63-6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May sellesrs including War Risk 65/6 and paid 66/6.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Sellers	6s
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers	54½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	57

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers	49/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Nominal	£7-15 0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Brazier	£94
Yellow Metal	9½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£15

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	3
Hard spelter	36
English Best Selected Copper	83

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. According to quality. Duty paid.	22/3 to 23/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

SKINS.

London, April 22nd.

Sheep skin sale closed quietly to-day.
Sheep skins Sold 400,000.
Sheep skins Madras Prime:—about a penny lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 23.

To-day the market here opened firm on receipt of higher advices from America.

A moderate business was done in contracts, but was confined mainly to the Bazaar, Bengals, Khamgaum-Akolas and Broach being the chief transactions.

At Colaba the market was steady and a large business was done in Khamgaum-Akolas, Japanese houses being the operators.

Ready cotton continues in good demand in all styles.

New crops are again steady, but no business has been reported.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, April, 234.
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 233.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 176.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola, May, 205-6.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 266.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 197.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine. F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	265	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "	283	" 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	197	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)		
H. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)		
M.G. Khandesh	151 167	May 1915
M. G. Mathia		
H. G. Bhagalkote		
H. G. Bijapur		
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad		
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	215	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore	213	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	210	Do
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	207	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description	204	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	201	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar		228 Do.
H. G. Westerns		224 Do.
M. G. Westerns		220/1 May 25'15
M. G. Miraj		223 Do.
M. G. Compta.		221 Do.
M. G. Broach	232	Do.
M. G. Bengals	178/4	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	230/1	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 22nd April, 1915:—

Cotton	19,159	Bales.
Wheat	12,632	cwts.
Linseed	7,746	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed.	3,683	"
Ginjellyseed	939	"
Poppyseed	457	"
Groundnuts	4,897	"
Castorseed	1,501	"
Rice	8,599	"
Myrabollams	2,402	"
Cottonseed	3,000	"
Mowraseed	484	"
Gram	1,151	"
Joowar	2,988	"
Barley	1,368	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready	Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi April-May	Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 6 R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed. Ready	Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.
Forward	Rs. 7-11-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Ready	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward	Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts	Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed	Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Ready	Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent.	Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni	Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy, nominal.
Mughi	Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hinganghat	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar 5 per cent.	Rs. 44-4, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore	Rs. 38, B. T. per candy, nominal.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. June.
D. 4 m-s. Ready ..... s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 174 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama 149

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-6
Australia do.	24-4-6
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-6
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 23.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a see-saw state to-day and the fluctuations were not very wide.

Tata Iron and Steel shares presented a healthy tone.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 555 to Rs. 562½ for May.

Fazulbhoy opened weak to-day and were placed at Rs. 435 but later on advanced to Rs. 442½.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,875 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,510.

Crescent were quoted at 95, Currimbhoy improved to Rs. 187½, Finlay stood steady at Rs. 265. Simplex advanced to Rs. 257½ x. d.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were placed at Rs. 100 in lot and Deferred at Rs. 199.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,592½.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 55.

Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 217.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporations were placed at Rs. 927½.

Bamankeras were in demand at Rs. 2.

Gujarat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 102.

Sind Light Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 175.

New Moffusils improved to Rs. 785.

The Report of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd. has been recently out showing in a conspicuous manner the successful working of the past year in spite of the unfavourable odds created by the war that is now raging in Europe. The statement submitted to the shareholders at the last meeting was of an eminently gratifying nature. The transactions and the whole trend of affairs evidenced that the executive Messrs. Allum Bharucha & Co. had conducted the affairs of the Company upon sound business principles. The shareholders are to be congratulated on the handsome return of 42 per cent on their investment.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99 3/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Share Market yesterday centred its attention on jute mill scrip in which there was a distinctly forward movement with higher prices paid for favourite stocks. The movement was probably in sympathy with the better tone prevailing, in the hessian market. Tea shares although maintaining their position fairly well were not in strong demand. Coal shares were more inquired for. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bekars and Ramghur 11/12, 12; Equitable (ord) 27/4; Ghusick 11/6; Marine 15/4; Raneegunge 22/11, 22/8; Sendra 11/4, S. L. 11/8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 75; Barnagore (prefs) 50; Clive (ord) 59, 60; Belvedere (ord) 124, 125; Delta (ord) 171, 172, 173, 174; Empire (ord) 12/2, 12/4, 12/6; Fort William (ord) 60, 61; Gourepore (prefs) 101; Hooghly (ord) 13/8, 13/12, Hooghly (prefs) 10/12, 11; Kamarhatty (ord) 143/8; 144/8, 145/8; Kanknarrah (ord) 239, 240, 241, 243/8, 244; Kelvin (ord) 140, Kinnison (ord) 280; Kinnison (prefs) 120, 121; Naihati (ord) 131, 132.

Tea:—Amlucki 59, 60; Central Cachar 105; East India 98, 99; Kurseong and Darjeeling 48; Phaskawa 129.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Jute 5 per cent. Debentures 101; Anglo Oriental Steam 5/8, 5/10, 5/14; Bengal Telephone 125; Bank of Bengal 1750; Ganges Rope 124, 125; Howrah Jute 5 per cent. Debentures 100/8.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/12.

CARGOES OF ENEMY'S INTERNED VESSELS.

It is announced for general information that His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Batavia, Java, has agreed to make formal application for the delivery of goods on board German and Austrian vessels sheltering in the Netherlands Indies Ports with the exception of those in Padang and Sabang-Sumatra, the conditions for which are separately stated below. Persons interested in these goods are invited to supply the Consul General, at the British Consulate, Batavia, with full details of the shippers and—or consignees, the nature of the goods, marks, etc., the vessels in which shipped and such further information as will enable the Consul General to make formal application in the first instance. If delivery of the cargoes is desired, Bills of Lading, in triplicate if possible, should be forwarded with full instructions as to whether the parties interested agree to accept the conditions imposed by the Masters, of these vessels, or prefer to await the final judgment in the "Scandia" case or desire him to institute legal proceedings on their behalf.

2. The following are the terms and conditions (arranged after discussion with the Masters and Agents) on which delivery may be effected:—

(a) Payment of full freight to original destination;

(b) Signature by consignee or his Agent of a General Average Bond, bank guarantee of payment of General Average, and a deposit of cash varying in the case of various vessels and various goods from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. on account of General Average;

(c) Payment of discharging and restowing expenses.

3. These terms have in one instance been the subject of a civil action in the local Dutch Court at Medan, (East Coast of Sumatra), in which the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, Limited, sued the Captain of the German S. S. "Scandia" in regard to a large cargo of Milk in tins consigned to the former. The Court on the 28th December last decided against the Master's claim for General Average and restowage expenses, but against this decision, it is understood the Master has appealed to the High Court at Batavia.

4. Shippers or consignees of cargo in these ports have in some cases complied with the terms, especially when the cargo has been of a perishable nature, but the majority have refused the terms and are awaiting the final decision of the Dutch Courts in the "Scandia" case.

5. The following is a complete list of German and Austrian vessels sheltering in the Netherlands East Indies Ports other than those at Padang and Sabang (Sumatra):—Anghin, Anhalt, Ayuthia, Caledonia, Chowfa, Freiberg, Hagen, Hohenfels, Imkenturm, Keongwai, Kwong Ik, Luneburg, Lubeck, Linden, Machew, Manila, Malaya, Ninive, Offenbach, Orsova, Roon, Silesia, Stolberg, Sydney, Teopao, Ulm, Uhenfels, Wismar, Wongkoi.

6. As recently reported by Reuter, the following are the conditions arrived at between the London Chamber of Commerce and the owners of Enemy vessels sheltering at Padang and Sabang (Sumatra), and sanctioned by the British Government, by which the release of cargoes belonging to British, allied or neutral merchants may be effected:—

Payment of 75 per cent. of freight where it has not been prepaid, *plus* payment of 4 per cent. of invoiced value of cargo to cover port and refuge expenses. Precautions will be taken to prevent payments before delivery of cargoes and delivery will only be refused if inaccessible. In order to obviate this conceivable difficulty of inaccessibility, all owners of cargo on board these vessels should communicate direct with and forward Bills of Lading to Messrs Harrisons and Crosfield of Batavia who have consented to act as Agents for the release of these cargoes.

The following is a list of Enemy vessels sheltering at Padang and Sabang (Sumatra):—Arsterturm (Sabang), Castell Pelesch (Sabang), Drachenfels (Sabang), Emden (Sabang), Gernis (Sabang), Coldemfels (Sabang), Iserkan (Sabang), Kleist (Padang), Hoerde, Numidia (Sabang), Preussen (Sabang), Rheinland (Padang), Schonfels (Sabang), Sithonia (Sabang), Scandia (Sabang), Westmark (Sabang).

It was recently announced for general information that the Government of India were in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the question of the terms and procedure in order to effect the release of cargoes on board the S. S. "Fangturn" sheltering in the Balearic Islands. It is now understood that considerable efforts have been made by the London Chamber of Commerce to obtain release of the cargo on this steamer but as yet without success.

The Government of India are, however, still in communication with the Secretary of State and as soon as any practical arrangement can be arrived at to release the cargoes a further announcement will be made.

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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

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Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

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Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

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"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

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BUT what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of **LAOCOON PAIN-RUB** from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get **PAIN-RUB** and no substitute to avoid disappointment.

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Famous for ELEGANCE OF DESIGN.
Famous for SUPERIORITY OF MATERIAL.
Famous for STANDARD OF WORKMANSHIP.
Famous for SUPERBNESS OF FINISH.
Famous for GENERAL EFFICIENCY.

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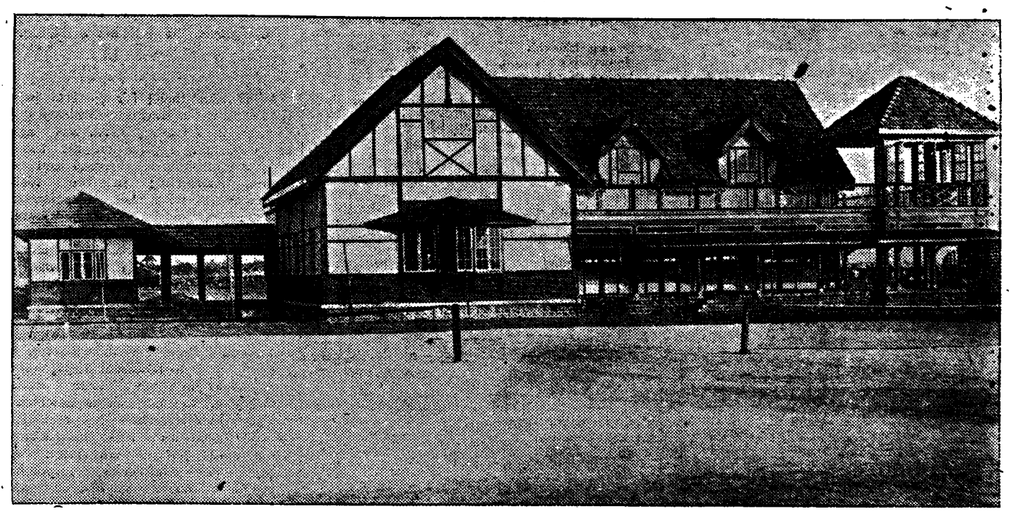

Photo by P. Victor and Co.

Which is to be opened by H. E. the Most Rev. Dr. Mattheus d'Oliveira Xavier, Patriarch of the East Indies. The Pavilion is a pretty specimen of the English cottage style of architecture. The architect is Mr. A. Colaco, A. M. I. C. E. I., I. C. E.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 22.

Ormara	Lean	Moulmein
Kinkasan Maru	Kaizumi	Miike
Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta

April 23.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Kirin Maru	Sasaki	Kobe
Herakles	Berg	Gottenberg

DEPARTURES.

April 23.

Rangoon Maru	Nomura	Kobe
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Birkfield	Dermody	Kobe
Virawa	Smith	Rangoon
Orissa	Longlands	Bassein

The following vessels have received Port Clearance yesterday:—

Steamers.	Virawa	for	Rangoon.
	Orissa	for	Bassein.
,,	Baron Dalmaney	for	Manilla.

The following vessels have entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamers	Colenso	for	Hull
,,	Kinkasan Maru	for	Japan
,,	Ula (to arrive)	for	Coast Ports
,,	Barpeta (to arrived)	for	P. Gulf Ports
,,	Kasara (to arrive)	for	Do.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,760 tons, Captain S. R. Christiansen, arrived here on Thursday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Kinkasan Maru:—The steamer Kinkasan Maru, 3,324 tons, Captain Kaizumi, arrived here on Thursday evening from Miike, having left that port on the 24th ultimo.

S. S. Ormara:—The steamer Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain Mar Lean, arrived here on Thursday evening from Moulmein, which port she left on the 14th instant, with a cargo of rice and timber on board.

S. S. Karin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain Sasaki, arrived here yesterday from Kobe which port she left on the 26th March last and called at Hongkong, Singapore, etc., with general goods on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here yesterday from Aden, having left that port on the 18th instant, with the English mails, a general carggo, and passengers.

S. S. Herakles:—The Norwegean steamer Herakles, 2,724 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived here yesterday from Gottenberg, having left that port on the 9th February last and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Virawa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain B. Smith, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Malabar Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Orissa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain D. H. Longlands, sailed yesterday for Bassein in water ballast.

S. S. Baron Dalmaney:—The steamer Baron Dalmaney, 2,503 tons, Captain Will, will sail to-day for Manilla, in water ballast.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 3,921 tons, Captain Armitage, is expected to sail to-day for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

S. S. Nagoya:—The steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain Lyndon, is expected to sail to-day for Japan, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 21st instant.

S. S. Hokkai Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hokkai Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 22nd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, April 23rd, 1915.

B. Kinkasan Maru		N. Y. K
C. Colenso	Stephens	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Onda	Le Grands	M. M. & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	M B. Kaisha
N. Miltiades Embiricos	Charitions	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	M. Ismail	K. N & Co.
Kaveri		
Irravadi		
Indravati		

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
4 Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
6 Worsley Hall	Ring	K. N. Co
9 Novara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Madras		M. M. & Co
3 Nagoya	Lyndon	P. & O Co
5 Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A.G. & Co
Galita		
Herakles	Berg	W A. G & Co
Kasenga	Exford	W. [illegible] & Co
Kirig Maru	Sasaki	N Y Kaisa
Nouvelle Banr	Nacoda	G A. Mithwani
Ocean	Christiansen	
Okara	Livingston	M. M. & Co
Ormara	Lean	M M & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

April 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 220 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.; 5 bales wool E. Mohomed; 41 cwts linseed cake Bombay Floor and Oil Mills; 500 bales cottonfly 613 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 5 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.; 5 bales animal hair J. M. Rahimtoola; 120 cwts cashewnuts 8 cases sheep skins N. Kassum; 30 cwts. fish maws 40 bales cowhides 12 bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 208 cwts. mica Towner Jones & Co.; 287 cwts. dry chillies 1,070 cwts. turmeric 391 cwts. dry ginger M. Jafferbhoy; 10 casks chutney D. D. Framjee & Co.; 20 cwts. cardamoms 20 cwts. cardamomseed 100 cwts. dry chillies G. Suchedina & Co.

Soldier Prince (s) 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake T. Morrison & Co.; 2,000 cwts. cottonseed Sanday & Co.; 200 cwts. ajowanseed Volkart Bros.; 20,000 cwts. castorseed 4,002 cwts. rapeseed E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,000 cwts. ground nut oil cake The Commercial Trading Co.; 53 bales silk waste 135 bales savri cotton H. E. Bode and Sons; 6,000 cwts. castorseed 4,000 cwts. mowraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.; 523 cwts. dry ginger 20 cwts. cardamoms M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Colenzo (s) 6,000 cwts. castorseed 8,008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 12,000 cwts. rapeseed 8,000 cwts. castorseed, Sanday & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Colenzo (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 828 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Heiyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton J. Finlay & Co.; 200 bales cotton H. Megjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, I. David.

Nagoya (s) 53 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 10 chests opium P. & O. S. N. Co.

Nagoya (s) 78 cwts. myrabolums 120 cwts. gum arabic P. Jethabhoy.

FOR MOJI.

Nagoya (s) 145 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Nagoya (s) 4 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Heiyo Maru (s) 400 bales cotton Breul & Co.

Kinksan Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Heiyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.

Kinksan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 3,500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton H. Megjee & Co.; 500 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Persia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.:—13 boxes bar gold, 1 box gold coin, 1 box gold and silver, 348 bars silver, 7 cases saffron, 28 cases cigarettes, 13 packages medicine, 6,950 casks cement, 100 bags dextrine, 25 casks ivory, 3 casks 55 cases beer, 290 cases 1 cask brandy, 2 casks 405 cases gin, 60 cases liqueur, 320 cases 4 hogsheads spirits, 415 cases brandy, rum and whisky, 248 cases 3 hogsheads 6 packages wine, 300 bundles copper, 12 cases Y. M. sheeting, 125 packages bitumen, 1 drum varnish, 40 kegs white lead, 140 kegs lead and paint, 292 kegs paint, 5 drums oil, 25 drums lubricating oil, 1 case perfumed spirit, 5 cases paper, 2 cases paper tiles, 2 cases woollen goods, 118 cases cotton goods, 10 bales yarn, 134 cases provisions and oilman's stores.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind:—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-I-Hind with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant arrived Aden at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd idem.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C. 11

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/6. MARTIN, Chemists GOUZEASPROE, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Narayen Deomal with the theft of Rs. 100, belonging to Harakchand Bejlal.

The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday afternoon the complainant was going along Sheikh Memon Street, when he was informed by a passer-by that the accused had removed something from his pocket. He looked into his pocket and found Rs. 100 in currency notes missing. The accused tried to make off with the notes but he was chased, when he dropped Rs. 80 in notes and passed the other notes to an accomplice who ran away. The accused was seized and handed over to the police. Rs. 80 were recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Abdul Rehman Ghulam Hussein with possessing four grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused's house in Bhandari Street was raided on Thursday, when he tried to hide four packets of cocaine behind a wooden partition but was detected, and Mr. McCarthy, coming up, seized the cocaine.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted seven previous convictions in connection with illicit traffic in cocaine. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DISOBEYING THE COURT'S ORDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Gunpat Siva was charged with disobeying the orders of the Court. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant Vishvanath Vishnu.

On the 4th March the accused was ordered by the Magistrate under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act to work off the advance of Rs. 66 received by him from the complainant according to an agreement. He worked for five days and then again absconded and was arrested under a warrant.

The accused denied having absconded and said he had gone to his native place with the complainant.

This, however, the complainant denied.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Canty prosecuted Babaji Kanu, a police sepoy, on a charge of absenting himself without leave.

The case for the prosecution was that last month the accused's application for privilege leave could not at once be granted as there were prior applications for leave from other men. He was therefore asked to await his turn, but he did not do this and went away without leave on the 24th March. He returned to Bombay last Sunday.

The accused said he went to his native place to repair his house as there was nobody to look after it.

The Magistrate convicted him and fined him Rs. 25.

ASCETIC HANGED.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Meladas Bilangidas, a Hindu asectic, aged about 25 years, who was yesterday hanged in the yard of his Majesty's Common Jail at Oomercarry. The deceased was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of murdering another ascetic at Kamatipura in a dispute over a rupee.

After the sentence had been passed, the prisoner petitioned H. E. the Governor and subsequently H. E. the Viceroy for a commutation of the sentence. The petitions were rejected and the jail authorities were ordered to carry out the sentence.

Five minutes before the time fixed for the execution, the prisoner was brought out of the cell, and after the death warrant was read out to him by Mr. Plunkett, Superintendent of the jail, he was taken to the scaffold. A drop of 11 feet 9 inches resulted in instantaneous death.

A verdict of death from judicial strangulation was recorded.

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

"JAM-E-JAMSHED CASE."

THE CONFERENCE AND RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation, Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, was for the respondents.

Mr. E. R. Hirji Behdin, at present editor and proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," and in 1914 assistant editor of the "Parsi," was further examined by Mr. Payne. He said the article, headed "Those who creat a farce in the name of the Anjuman, read this," which appeared in the issue of the "Parsi" of the 14th April last, was contributed by Sardar P. H. Dastur and another in the same issue was contributed by Mr. D. M. Madon. Witness had an interview in April last with Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad at Poona in connection with the Rangoon "Navjote." He took down no notes of the conversation but they had a talk and he wrote down in his office what he had understood at the moment. He thought the account of the interview was substantially correct. Subsequent to the publication of the account, Sardar Dastur Kaikobad sent in a correction of certain slips that had been made therein.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he found himself in disagreement with the views of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" when he joined the "Parsi." Even before this controversy the policies of the two papers were different. His style of writing was rather forcible, and when a controversy grew bitter naturally the force of one's language increased. He was a member of the Zoroastrian Conference. He was formerly on the staff of the "Jam-e-Jamshed". He left that paper in 1907 to join the "Parsi." Prior to the 3rd April he had asked Mr. D. M. Madon to write on the subject of the Rangoon "Navjote" from the social, moral religious and historical points of view. Mr. Madon's articles were as a rule submitted to the editor. The first paragraph of the article of the 8th April was written in witness' office, while the other paragraphs were from Mr. Madon. Witness could not say whether the first paragraph in Mr. Madon's article was taken off and another was substituted in its place. Mr. Madon's contributions were generally touched up in the office. They were tame and argumentative. He remembered Mr. Madon complaining that it was unfair that his contributions should be cut up in the office and additions made to them.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said it was an open secret that Mr. Madon was writing for the "Parsi."

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

Dr. D. B. Master, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, examined by Mr. Payne, said he occasionally contributed to the "Jam-e-Jamshed". He addressed both communications and contributions to the second respondent. So far as he was aware the first respondent had not been taking any part in the editing of the paper for the last ten or twelve years. At the first Conference Dr. J. J. Modi suggested that a committee should be appointed to discuss certain religious questions. This the audience did not relish and there was a disturbance. There was no regular membership then and everybody was invited. The general feeling was against Dr. Modi's suggestion which was then dropped. At a meeting of the Sub-Committee, witness suggested that religious questions should be dropped. The suggestion was not accepted. He was indirectly compelled to withdraw from the Conference. He objected to signing a rule which said that all must go on "the lines of progress." He did not sign that rule passed by the Committee as it had not been confirmed by the Conference. He presided over a meeting held with the object of protesting against the Conference. The F. C. Hall where it was held was full and resolutions were passed protesting against the Conference. Shortening of the funeral service would excite keen controversy, and witness was also against a shortening. A curtailment of the quantity of sandalwood would also create excitement. There was active opposition at a meeting of the Rahnumae Sabha who attempted to recite their prayers in Gujerati instead of in the "Avesta."

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said 4 out of the 15 members of the Committee of the Conference appointed to draw up a constitution were reformers though he could not exactly say if the rest were all orthodox. It was so difficult to define that. Dr. J. J. Modi was neither a reformer nor an orthodox, (laughter), and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal held different opinions on different matters. Witness had never joined a caucus or a clique.

The further hearing was adjourned.

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GOOD ADVICE FOR WEAK, THIN AND NERVOUS MEN AND WOMEN.

If overwork, anxiety, illness or other causes have left you feeling weak and 'nervy'—if you are thin, run down, fidgetty and depressed, have lost your usual self-confidence, feel despondent and are easily fagged out, don't lose your grip on things entirely. Get your chemist to mix you a revitalising tonic according to the following prescription:—½ oz. tincture of Cardamoms Compound, B.P., 2 ozs. Salrado Compound, 3 ozs. Elixir Simplex, and sufficient water to make up 8 ozs. Take from one to two tablespoonfuls of this about 20 minutes before each meal and see what a difference it makes. Your nerves, which are now on edge and unstrung, will quickly become as strong as steel and as steady as a rock; depression will vanish, health, strength, vigour and vitality will be restored, lost weight will be regained at the rate of two or three pounds a week, and you will again be able to enjoy life to the full. Just get the prescription made up to-day or ask your chemist for a bottle of Salrado Tonic, which is made from the above well-known prescription, and commence taking it as directed. It will make a new man or woman, of you in a very few days. (Advt.)

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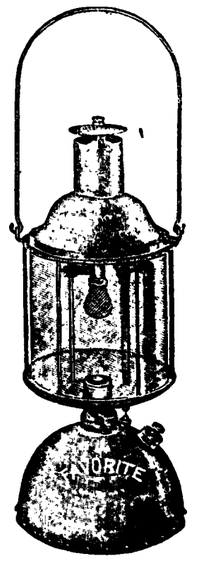

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, monthly meeting 7-15 p.m.
Catholic Gymkhana, opening ceremony, 6 p.m.
Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan will close at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, April 25.

Maratha Mandali's Free School Prize Distribution, Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, 5 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Vaudeville and Cinema. At 6-30 at the Gaiety & 10 o.clock performance at Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Specie Bank, tenders for pearls to be opened at Liquidator's office 3-30 p.m.
European Relief Association, Annual Meeting, Bastian Road, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

The Fazalbhoy, the Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney and other mills' Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 3-30 t. 3-55 p.m
The David Mills and the Standard Mills, Ordinary General Meetings, 143 Esplanade Road, 3 and 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, Last Day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
The Phoenix and Gold Mohur Mills Ordinary General Meetings, Apollo Street, 2-30 and 3 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BEAN—On April 10th, at Simla, the wife of B. C. L. Bean, Indian State Railways, of a daughter.
FRANKS—At Brighton, on the 6th March, the wife of Capt. Kendal Franks 117th Mahrattas, of a son.
JAMES—On the 17th April, at Shamsher-nagar, Sylhet, to the wife of H. M. James, a son.

MARRIAGES.

POPE—BROAD—On the 15th March, 1915, at the Garrison Church, Manora, Lieut. H. Lethbridge Pope, R. A. (Indian Army), to Miss Mary C. Broad, second daughter of the Rev. Ashley and Mrs. Broad, Cheddington Rectory, Bucks.

DEATHS.

MADEIRA—Mrs. M. A. Madeira, the mother of A. Madeira, Share Broker, died on the 23rd inst. Funeral leaves his residence Lower Parel at 4 p.m. for Haines Road Cemetry. Friends and relatives please note.
SCOTT—On the 19th April 1915, at "Erindale," Vepery, Alicia Loreuz Scott, widow of Thomas Ridale Scott, Madras Educational Department, and daughter of John Henry

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding B. V. A., Colaba.

April 1.

630—Duties.
For weeks ending 1st May 1915.
Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. H. S. Bigg-Wither.
Orderly Sergeant. Sgt E. A. Sherren.
631—Parades.
No. 1 Company:—15 pdr. B. L. Gun, Drill Monday, 26th and Tuesday 27th inst. at Colaba 7 a.m.
6" inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill at Oyster Rock on Wednesday 28th and Thursday 29th inst. The launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on these mornings.
No.2 Company—7.5 inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill Monday 26th inst. at Colaba North. 15 pdr. Gun Drill on Tuesday 27th Wednesday 28th and Thursday 29th inst. at Colaba 7 a.m.
Signallers parade daily from 7-00 a.m. to 9 a.m. and on Tuesdays from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. for Lamp.
632—Strength
The undernamed are struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date.
No. 2 Company No. 1,688 Gr. Casher J. W. having been attested for service in the 2nd Bn. Dorset Regt.
No. 1 Company No. 1,598 Gr. Franklin T. R. and No. 1,697 Gr. Graham W.
633—Promotions, Appointments and Resignations.
No. 4 Company—Lieutenant Alfred Master to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy dated 23rd February 1915.
Maurice Richard Wheatly Johnson to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.
Second Lieutenant David Stanley Proctor transferred to the Supernumerary List dated 8th March.
No. 4 Company:—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from 19-4-15.
No. 1,223 C. Q. M. S. Shorrocks A. G. and No. 1,243 Sergt. Shorrocks F.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 24.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., commanding.
1081. Mobilization Guards—The Officer Commanding "B" Company will detail 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 21st instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets Havresacks and Waterbottles.
Any information required by N.C. O's and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.
Next for duty.—"C" Company, commencing Wednesday night, April 28th.
107 Recruiting—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.
139 N. C. Officers and men of all companies who have not drawn pay, will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m. and evening at 6 p.m.
140. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "H" Company:—No 8376 Vol E K Macdonald No 8377 Vol P A Davies No 4098 Vol N M George No 8378 Vol O D Wharton No 8379 Vol L. Ruddell No 8380 Vol F A W Borrett No 8381 Vol P B Fenner No 8382 Vol C. Ryder No 8383 Vol J A Puddington No 8384 Vol W E Rivers No 8385 Vol W A Wilson No 8386 Vol J C S Hanson No 8387 Vol A A Curtis No 8388 Vol C. J. Kail No 8389 Vol E J Kail No 8390 Vol M Forbes No 8391 Vol T H Guest No 6675 Vol G Romangnoli No 8392 Vol E A Merrett No 2161 Vol H H Spooner No 8393 Vol C O Martinex No 8394 Vol A W Martiner No 8395 Vol H deGraf No 3668 Vol J. Andeen No 5572 Vol J H Veevers No 8396 Vol G J W Baker No 8397 Vol W Lythe No 5680 Vol J M Ward No 8398 Vol D G L Williams No 8399 Vol F D'Souza No 8400 Vol J J Thaide No 8401 Vol O R. Lopez No 8402 Vol D F D'Souza No 8403 Vol B D Mello No 8404 Vol E P D'Sa No 8405 Vol A Rodricks No 8406 Vol D T Pinto No 8407 Vol S R Abraham No 8408 Vol J C Santos No 8409 Vol D C Lobo No 8410 Vol C F X Rodrigues No 8411 Vol D XD'Souza No 8412 Vol C C D'Sa No 8413 Vol F A Fernandes No 8414 Vol A E Sequeira No 8415 Vol R Gomes No 8416 Vol R B Pires No 8417 Vol J L F Pereira No 8418 Vol J Benjamin No 8419 Vol L J Pereira No 8420 Vol D J Fernandes No 8421 Vol A J Pinto No 8422 Vol I Rodrigues No 8423 Vol T Fernandes No 8424 Vol C F D'Souza No 8425 Vol J D D'Mello No 8426 Vol A N J D'Souza No 8427 Vol M Shallome No 8428 Vol R D Remedios No 8429 Vol J A Francis No 8430 Vol W L J Lobo No 8431 Vol R Fernandes No 8432 Vol A D'Silva No 8433 Vol A J Furtado No 8434 Vol A Vaz No 8435 Vol C F X Pinto No 8436 Vol J P De Souza No 8437 Vol E Jacob No 8438 Vol L Sequira No 8439 Vol S David No 8440 Vol A F Pereira No 8441 Vol M Shallome No 8442 Vol R A Roderick No 8443 Vol I Judah No 8444 Vol F Miller No 8445 Vol M. Sampson No 8446 Vol A Paul No 8447 Vol J W D'Souza No 8448 Vol A P Coutts No 8449 Vol A T Noronha No 8450 Vol L F D'Souza No 8451 Vol J M Duarte No 8452 Vol D Isaac No 8453 Vol S. Fernandes No 8454 Vol H C D De Dombal.
141. All Signalling Equipment in possession of members to be returned to Headquarters at once.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lt.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol Rifles.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Granada ..... J. Garcia.
Selection—Tipperary ..... S. Baynes.
Valse—Mimi ..... C. J. Gardener.
Selection—The Quaker Girl ..... L. Monckton.
A Musical Travestie—The Warbler's "Serenade" ..... J. Perry.
Selection.—The Merry Widow ..... F. Leher.
Melodia Argentina—Ed. Saludo ... C. Aucliffe.
Two-Step.—The Cockney Band ...A. Valentin.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 106th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening beginning at 6 p.m.

March—Tommy's Farewell ..... Keef
Valse—Unrequited Love ..... P. Lincke
Selection—A Railway Girl ..... Monckton
Song—Yeoman's Wedding ... P. Poniatowski
Selection—The Spring Chicken ..... Monckton
Two Step—Waiting for the Robert E. Lee ..... Pether

BAND AT THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

The Victoria Band will play the following selection of music at the opening of the Pavilion this evening commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March—Under the Stars ..... Weiss
Overture—Golden Lyre ..... Hermann
Valse—Mi Pa Sion ..... Obrigon
Selection—Harry Lauder's Songs ... William
Tango Argentine—La Humba ..... Brymn
Two Step—Get out & Get under ... Abrahams

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays this evening at 6-15 (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road.

MARATHA MANDALI'S FREE SCHOOL

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Maratha Mandali's Free School for Boys and Girls, will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. at the Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, having consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that the Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden reports that the Acting Consul General for Italy in Hodeida has taken charge of British interests since the 1st instant and that through his strenuous efforts British subjects are now well treated and their lives and property are safe.

FATAL BURNS.

A Mahomedan woman, named Jainabai, aged about 20 years, wife of one Mahomedali, residing in Goghari Street, was engaged in cooking in her house when her clothes accidentally caught fire. She shouted out for help and ran into a neighbour's room where the neighbour put out the flames. She had however sustained serious burns all over her body and she died on Thursday night.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

Milligan, Mr S; Clark, Mrs F R; Scott, Miss M; Chawdhury Mr H R; Kidwai, Mr. I; Kidwai, Mr H; Windsor, Miss; Moos, S N A E; & Mr S N; & Mr K; Patel, Mrs; Hane, Mrs inft. & child; Caldwell, Mr J R; Zain ul Abad, Mr; Willson, Miss L; Barrett, Mr. A; Jarvis, Capt. C; Symondson, Miss R; Darling, 2nd Lt.; Younghusband Lt. C; & Mrs; McMinn, Mrs; Beecraft, Mr S; Patch, Major; Thompson, Mr T B; Dumterville, Col. L; & Mrs; & child; Daines, Miss (Nurse); Das, Mr Jamma; Marshal Mr M; Ham, Mr J A; de Burgh, Comdt; Menezies, Mr L; Anderson, Lt. J McK; Anderson Native Servant, Sepoy Nathiabd Mhashar; Havildar Rahimal Ullah Khan, Bhugwan Kanjee, Comdt de Burgi's native servant.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES LEAD TO SUICIDE.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Gabriel Vaz, a Christian, aged about 38 years.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who lived at Mahim, and was employed in a printing press, was heavily in debt. On the 14th instant he was found vomiting and a doctor was sent for. The deceased was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, from where he returned home the next day and remained under medical treatment till Thursday night, when he died after admitting having taken poison on account of worries about money.

Post-mortem examination showed that death was due to sulphate of copper.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Nine attacks and eight deaths from plague, six attacks and one death from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera, were registered in Bombay on Thursday, four of the plague attacks being reported from Chukla and one each from Mandvi, Bhuleshwar Khera Talao, Mazagon and Tardeo. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 91, as compared with 121 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 115 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Thursday was 1991, out of which 53 were found to be plague stricken. Thirteen of these latter were caught in Mandvi, nine in Bhuleshwar, eight in Dongri, four in Market, three each in Umerkhadi, Chukla and Khara Talao, and, two each in Chowpati, Fanaswadi and Fort North and one each in Kamatipura, Khetwadi, Kumbharwada and Middle and Lower Colaba.

GERMANY AND ORIENTAL LEARNING

In the course of his lecture yesterday, at the Parsi Writers' Association on the "Influence of the Literature of Persia and India upon that of Germany," Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi said:—The ancient Germans belonged to the same Aryan stock to which the ancient Indians and Iranians belonged. Some of the old Indian customs, were observed by the ancient Germans, namely the prohibition of widow-marriage and *suttee* Since the opening of the Cape of Good Hope route to India, the East began to draw greater attention of the West. The work of several English Orientalists of the eighteenth century, and especially the work of Sir W. Jones, has been held to be epoch-making since it laid the foundation of Sanskrit scholarship in Europe generally and Germany specially. "The Oriental movement" began in Europe and especially in Germany with the work of Sir W. Jones. What the Germans termed the "Westostliche Richtung," namely the "West-eastern direction" of literature began with this movement. Sir W. Jone's "Traite sur la Poesie Orientals" published in about 1771 led the way. Sadi was the first Persian poet whose work drew the attention of German poets. Olearius had in the middle of the 17th century, introduced Sadi's Gulestan and Bostan to the thoughts of Western scholars. Border was the first to fall under Sir W. Jones' influence. He aimed at the "moralizing tendency" of the Persian poet Goethe, who is spoken of as the "German Hafiz" tunned away from Indian mythology to Persian poets. His times also were, as now, times of a "life and death struggle" for the German nation and his leaning towards Oriental literature and especially towards the Diven of the Persian poet Hafiz is spoken of as a kind of "poetical Hegire" a flight of poetical fancy to seek repose and rest in the quietening influence of Persian poetry. It was Hammer's translation of the Persian Divan of Hafiz that led him to write his West-ostlicher (West-eastern) Divan, the Parsi-Nameh or the book of the Parsis forming a part of it. In this Divan, he is said to have preserved his "poetic independence." He remains a citizen of the West though he chooses to dwell for a time in the East. "The Oriental movement," a particular type of which was the Safizian school of German poets, began with Goethe's Divan. Schiller, the brothers Schleggel, Ruckert Platen and others formed a brilliant galaxy. Not only Persian thoughts were taken, but even the Persian style and form were imitated and *gazals* and *rubaits* were attempted in German poetry. Translations of the Indian poems of Mahabharat and Ramayen, Kalidas' Sakuntala and other known works were made in German. With this step was founded the German school for the study of Oriental phylology. For some time our Indian universities looked to Germany for their Professorships of Sanskrit chairs and names like those of Drs. Haug Buller and Keilhorn are well known on this side of India. Among these, Haug did yeoman's service in his time in the matter of Parsee-Iranian literature.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A good deal has been heard lately of the rights of passengers in railway trains resisting the entry of other passengers in compartments that have already the maximum number inside,—but is there nobody to take up the cudgels on behalf of the Anglo-Indian ladies who are unable to afford the cost of 1st and 2nd class tickets?

In former days, in fact, up to very lately, on every mail train, two compartments were usually set apart, marked as follows:—"For European and Eurasian Men" and "For European and Eurasian Women;" now there is but one such compartment for men and women, and when strangers of both sexes have to travel together especially at night, the feelings of the weaker sex can be better imagined than described.

The G. I. P. Railway appear to be the principal offenders in this respect and the action of the station staff has the authority of the administration as the following incident will prove.

A few days ago two ladies travelling from Hyderabad to Bombay found that a gentleman was put into the same compartment as themselves at Wadi, and on protesting they were informed by the Station Master that the order now was for one compartment only, the ladies got out, paid the difference and travelled second class, but it cost them Rs. 21, which to them meant the deprivation of many little comforts at their destination.

Surely the Company is not in so low a state of funds as to inflict such a penalty on the weaker sex; in any case the order is neither humane nor decent; it would appear to be a strong case for the Domiciled Community to press home to the Government of India on the score of decency at least; and it is to be hoped that the Hon. Mr. John Abbott will rise to the occasion, for if he will take the trouble to read No. 71 page 128, G. I. P. Railway Time Table 1st March, 1915, he will see that it is quite apparent that the Company intend that Anglo-Indian ladies travelling third-class shall do so in the compartment reserved for females which, as everybody knows, is for Indians pure and simple.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

April 22.

"ROSHANARA."

"Roshanara" the weird and wonderful dancer is due to make her reappearance in Bombay on Saturday, May 8th at the Royal Opera House. We are given to understand "Roshanara" has since her previous visit introduced several Novelties into her classic performances.

The Plans of booking will open at S. Rose & Co., next Wednesday morning.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

IN AID OF THE NAVAL BRANCH OF WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

The management of the Palace of Varieties have arranged to give a benefit performance, comprising of choice vaudeville and select cinema at Edwards Theatre (late La Scalla) on Tuesday the 27th instant at 10 o'clock in aid of the above Fund when in addition to the artistes who are now appearing at the Gaiety, several others who are now touring in the mofussil are expected to take part. The programme we are told, is a very ambitious one comprising of all that is latest in songs, dances and film releases. But the management are determined to provide a really good all-round entertainment on this night to help the above Fund and the various secretaries and dignitaries to the fund have set to work with a heart so that the performance, on the whole promises to prove highly successful from every point of view. Messrs. Rose & Co., in whose hands the plan of seats is entrusted are already very busy marking off seats so that those who wish to help the above Fund and at the same time desire to spend a really good enjoyable after-dinner hour or so cannot do better than pay an early call at Rose & Co., to have their seats booked previously.

THE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

This week's programme at the above place of amusement has been attracting crowds at both the evening and night shows at the Gaiety, and to-night we understand that the evening show will take place at the Gaiety while the after dinner performance at 10 will, as usual, on Saturdays, be given at Edwards Theatre (late La Scala) Kalbadevi Road, Mr. Steve Buckingham is exceedingly delightful with his four new songs of which the following need special mention: "As long as I have got the eart" and "Regtime Marie." Miss Marie Godwin quite captivates the audience with her rendering of "Ida From Devonshire," and "Any Other Girl" two out of the four numbers which she sings this week.

The pictures this week are an exceedingly good selection calculated to satisfy all tastes. First of all the drama entled "The Masked Wrestler" is profoundly interesting while "Max and the Lady Doctor" sends forth roars of laughter. In the film entitled "Saharita" we are introduced to an Egyptian dance performed by one who has made a special study of the art. . . The new Gazette which was only received yesterday deals principally with the incidents of the present War whilst it also places before the audience what is happening throughout the world. On the whole the programme this week is one that no one should miss both for vaudeville and choice cinema.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Mr. Edwin Brett and Miss Emmeline Orford, who are making their debut at the Excelsior this evening, are two of London's most popular vaudeville entertainers who after a two years tour with the well-known J. C. Williamson Company in Australia are paying a short visit to India before going Home to fulfil their engagements in comedy and pantomime in London and Birmingham. For opening of their short season at the Excelsior they are presenting a most amusing sketch entitled "The Two Love Birds" which is said to embrace clever impersonations, excellent vocalism, comedy and just a touch of pathos. One of the most attractive items is Brett's singing of a popular chorus song "Clap Hands, Daddy's come Home." The lastest musical plays in which Miss Orford and Mr. Brett have been seen are such comedies as "The Waltz Dream," "Our Miss Gibbs," "The Girl On the Film" etc., and some of their best selections from those comedies may be given before their departure from Bombay.

Other attractions at the Excelsior include a Sherlock Holmes film, a comedy in which the famous London Comedian, Mr. Will Evans, plays the leading part, and the final instalment of the series of Kinemacolor films showing incidents in the King Emperor's Visit to India. The latter shows the actual Durbar, and is the crowning triumph of Kinematography.

A film of intense interest is the "Brilliant French Victory in the Vosges", It is the first battle picture in which both the Allies and Germans are seen fighting. For obvious reasons the exact location of the fight cannot be more learly indicated than "in the Vosges." To satisfy the more curious the date of the action may be taken as February 11th, and it formed part of a stiff engagement which the French claimed in their official communique to be a decided move forward.

The Gaumont Cinematographer had the extremely good fortune to arrive in a little village the evening before the fight. Anxious to add to the laurels he had already won in Flanders he accompanied the troops in their attack. On one of the hills near the border of Alsace the Germans held a position which interfered with the movements of the French troops and that day was chosen to "nibble" a little further forward, to keep the enemy engaged and on the move—backwards—until away on the Western flank the Allies are ready to begin the great advance which will drive the invader into his own country. In snow knee-deep, the scouts of the advancing columns feel their way forward until they are up in sufficent force to take the offensive.

As the troops move forward the Germans open rifle fire. Here and their men drop out of the ranks. There is no pause. Steadily they press forward and as the leading files of each column spread out to reinforce the trenches at the bottom of the hill more men are brought down. Still the Germans hold their position and it is not until the French work their way up the hill in increasing numbers that the enemy gives way. As the gallant French push forward the enemy slowly but veritably retreat over the brow of the hill and another slice of ground is cleared of the Huns.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

This week concludes the long serial film "The Trey O'Hearts" which has been running for some weeks at the Olympia with great success. Miss Cleo Madison's acting in this film has made her quite a popular Bombay picture-goers' favourite, and in this final part she is seen at her best in the dual representation of the twin sisters Rose and Judith, two characters of a most diverse type. "The Trey O'Hearts" has been followed with much interest, and the management are to be congratulated in having been able to provide such an attractive film for the entertainment of their patrons.

ALEXANDRA THEATRE.

The Alexandra management are from to-day introducing a new, programme. A special feature of the evening is said to be the Star film entiled "Regina's Revenage" in which a girl vows to track the members of a league who murdered her father, and eventually succeeds in bringing the culprits to justice after many thrilling adventures. The Topital Budget and comics make up an attractive programme.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

BYCULLA UNITED (4) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1).

This fixture in the third round of the tournament was played off on the Gymkhana ground on Friday, when the home team had to admit defeat to the Byculla boys by the substantial margin of three goals, the score being four goals to one. The display of hockey was scraggy on the whole, neither team showing any brilliance or sustained combined effort. The Gymkhana team had a very sorry send-ff. their display, on the whole being extremely poor. Excepting the persistence of Kilby their centre-half and the brilliant individual efforts of Asher and Captain Yates who throughout showed remarkable grit and determination to get the opposing defence, there was hardly any good work by the rest, although there was no lack of zeal or earnestness to escape the ignominy of a defeat. But somehow or other they could make no impression either in actual play or from a spectacular point of view. The forward movement which looked so promising at the start fell off considerably as the game wore on, for want of support from the defensive ranks who were sorely tried by the youngsters of the Byculla team. Pitted against a quicker and trickier lot, the Gymkhana halves and backs could not stand the inroads of their lighter opponents, whose verve and animation played no small part in securing their victory. The Gymkhana defence was thus beaten four times while the Byculla defence once. The superiority of the Byculla team lay in their better defence, the opposing forwards being very evenly matched either in pace, tricky doges or combination, while the winning forwards were throughout judiciously supported and splendid openings were repeatedly made by their halves which thus elated them to a great extent, the Gymkhana forwards being generally unsupported naturally got demoralised and hence fell off.

Murray, the left back, was a tower of strength. His timely rushes and hard clean drives kept the attackers at bay, while Moore their centre-half always cool and collected was a judicions worker and showed great pluck and resourcefulness both in breaking up the attack by intercepting passes and in feeding his forwards. He was very ably supported by the wing halves James and Sauseman, who were equally plodding and tactful. The Byculla forwards showed clean ground and outwitted their heavier opponents with short passes. Their agility thus stood them in great stead. As a line the Byculla forwards kept the Gymkhana defence very busy specially during the second period, when they had decidedly a greater share in attack.

There were many slips and falls during the game but the accidents to Boult, the sturdy right winger of the Byculla team, whose movements were at times so amusing eliciting peals of laughter, looked serious. Once in rushing the ball through he got himself entangled in the Gymkhana net from which he took some time to extricate himself. The second was a hot drive by his right back Jukes which came right on his chest and made him *horse-de-combat* for the time being. He fell flat on the ground and after some rubbing and process of artificial respiration he got up to play and actually played his usual hard and tricky game. The boy has great stamina and his slips and falls which came galore throughout the play were never taken seriously by those who knew him well.

THE GAME.

From the bully-off the Gymkhana forwards got going and kept on attacking for a considerable period. They forced a corner which proved fruitless. The attack was maintained until "sticks" against Captain Yates brought relief to the Byculla defence. The Byculla forwards now attacked in turn and from the sorties which followed Hayter scored the first goal for the Byculla team within five minutes' from the start. From the bully-off, the Gymkhana forwards retaliated in vigorous style and after a short passing about Asher squeezing the backs with clever dodges beat the Byculla custodian, thus drawing level. Soon after Asher missed a lovely chance his shot missing the net by an inch or two. It now looked as though the Gymkhana forwards would score again but the Byculla defence did not allow any further liberty and with the call of half-time the score was one goal all.

Within three minutes from the start Gilder scored the second goal. After making some fruitless attempts to pierce the Byculla defence the Gymkhana defence had to be busy and on the sixteenth minute after restart Cutler sealed the fate of the Gymkhana team with a third goal. Towards the closing period Hayter scored the fourth goal for the Byculla team, who thus won as stated. The scores were:—

Byculla United—Four goals.
Bombay Gymkhana—One goal.

The sides were:—

Byculla United:—Chitts, goal; Jukes and Murray, backs; James, Moore and Sauseman, halves; Bout, Gilder (Capt), Cutler, Hayter and Philbert, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Captain Miller, goal; Elphick and Baines, backs; Captain Rigby, Kilby and Quinn, halves; Masters, Captain Yates, Asher, Sothers and McBain, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and James.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway 2—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers 2 0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornesto—1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph 3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Inst. Luso-Indiano—4—1.
2. Lusitanian Sporting beat Bhusawal Gymkhana—3—1.
3. Jhansi drew with Igatpuri, 1—1.
4. Byculla United beat Bombay Gymkhana, 4—1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jhansi v. Igatpuri (Replay).

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday evening:—

The Cathedral High School "A" Team beat the St. Xavier's High School "B" Team on the Military Ground, Dhobi Talao, by 4-0.

The match between the B. E. S. High School "B" Team and the Young Albert Hockey Club on the oval resulted in a draw, 0—0.

The following matches are down for decision this evening:—

Prince Club vs., B. E. S. High School "A" Team, on the Oval at 4-30 p.m.

St. Xavier's High School "A" v. Britannia Hockey Club, on the Oval at 5-30 p.m.

B. E. S. High School "B" and Young Albert Hockey Club will reply on the Military, Ground, Dhobi Talao, at 5-30 p.m.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEFAMATION CASE.

THE CHAIRMAN AND MR. WACHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to give publicity to the following statements in amplification and correction of the account of the Improvement Trust's confidential proceedings of last Tuesday which Mr. Wacha has seen fit to publish in your paper without first obtaining the Board's sanction?

The Board received a copy of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's judgment on the 13th instant and forthwith suspended Mr. Samson.

The case was further considered on the 20th instant each Trustee having meanwhile been supplied with a copy of the Magistrate's judgment.

The Board had before them on the 20th a report from Mr. Samson stating the result of the prosecution, which the Board had required him to institute, representing that the judgment was contrary to the facts as proved in evidence, pointing out that, as he was not the accused party he had no right of appeal to a higher Court, and promising to send a full statement of the grounds on which he considered the Magistrate had erred, on receipt of a copy of the judgment which he had applied for.

In accordance with orders of the Board passed in 1901, the discussion of this matter was on both the 13th and 20th treated as confidential and the reporters were accordingly required to withdraw: but the Secretary was instructed to communicate the Board's final Resolution to any of them who might apply for it after the meeting. As a matter of fact no one applied for it.

The Chairman did not use his casting vote at all. Major Hepper's motion that the Trust should forthwith dismiss Mr. Samson on the strength of the Magistrate's judgment, without giving him a further hearing, having been lost by 6 votes to 5, the following motion was carried, Mr. Wacha alone voting against it:—

The Establishment Committee should be asked to inquire further into the case, to call upon Mr. Samson to offer any explanation he has on the important points appearing against him in the Magistrate's judgment and report their opinion as to whether he should be dismissed, or not.

This Resolution is in accordance with the rule in Government service (and, it is submitted, in accordance with ordinary fairness) that a man can never be dismissed until he has had the opportunity (which Mr. Samson has not yet had) of putting in a written defence and showing any reason he may have to urge against his dismissal.

The Committee to whom the matter has been referred is the Finance and Establishment Committee, i.e., the Standing Committee of six Trustees whose duty it is to deal *inter alia* with matters concerning the personnel of the Trust's Establishment. It includes three Magistrates and Mr. Wacha himself.—I have etc.,

J. P. ORR.

Bombay, 23rd April.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 24, 1915.

INTO THE LIGHT OF DAY!

Mr. D. E. Wacha has rendered a great public service to this city by bringing into the light of the day the procedure followed by the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust in connection with the case of one of their employees, who has been held by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay to have secured payments from certain individuals in the way of bribes. The facts of the case are well-known but they may be briefly recalled. The employee in question, Mr. Samson, was an Assistant Land Manager under the Trust. In December, 1913, one of the tenants of the Trust wrote, through his solicitors, to the Chairman and Trustees, alleging, *inter alia*, that Mr. Samson had invited him to come to a private arrangement by which a notice to quit would be withdrawn and the rent of the premises occupied by the tenant in question would not be enhanced. The Board, upon this, resolved to call upon Mr. Samson to clear himself of the allegations that had been made, and the latter elected to do this by a prosecution for defamation in the Police Court. The case before the Magistrate developed into one of startling proportions, there were over 50 hearings and allegations of a most sensational nature were made from the witness-box by a number of persons. A mass of evidence was called to show that Samson habitually took bribes. In the result, early this month, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment, in which, after an exhaustive review of the evidence, he held that evidence of bribe-taking had been established. To quote from our report of the judgment:—

> In conclusion, the Magistrate said he was of opinion, after taking all circumstances into consideration, that the defence had established that it was for the public good that the imputations complained of in the letter were published, and that the statements were true, except in so far as it was alleged in the letter that the complainant said that if the accused came to an understanding with him the rent would not be enhanced. The evidence showed, in his opinion, that the complainant throughout the period refered to in 1913, endeavoured to get enhanced rents for the Improvement Trust, while he at the same time secured payments from time to time in the way of bribes for himself. The defence had, in his opinion, succeeded in establishing facts which would have justified much stronger language than that contained in the letter. He was of opinion that taking all the circumstances into consideration the accused was entitled to be acquitted of the offence with which he was charged. The accused was acquitted.

We find it difficult to imagine how those who have followed the case throughout and read the judgment of the Magistrate,—as we presume the Chairman and Trustees have done,—could hold any opinion than that the evidence was of such a character as wholly to justify the decision arrived at; and it is carrying the desire not to act unjustly towards a servant of the Trust to an absurd extreme to suggest that there is any more to be said on the matter. Mr. Samson was asked to clear himself of allegations, which, if true, rendered him wholly unfit to perform the public duties with which he was entrusted. The means which he adopted to do this have on the contrary, proved the allegations to be well-founded. What remains, therefore, for any responsible and respectable public body to do in such a case, but to take the obvious, if painful, course of dismissing such a man from their service? If they consider that a Committee of their own body is more capable of investigating the matter than a trained magistrate, they should have thought of that before and adopted at the outset the course that they are now taking at the instigation of the Chairman. But, having called upon the man to clear himself, and he having failed to do so by the very proper means adopted, it is for him and the Board to abide by the result. It is an unheard-of thing for a public body in such a matter to propose to sit in appeal over the findings of a judicial court. And the procedure of the Trustees in this matter must raise a most uncomfortable apprehension in the public mind as to their fitness to be entrusted with the vast public interests under their control. It is appalling to think that a public Trust of this immensely important character, should, in the face of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's judgment, actually pass a Resolution instructing one of their ordinary Standing Committees to review the Magistrate's decision and "report their opinion as to whether he should be dismissed or not." Mr. Orr's defence of this remarkable procedure is puerile. He quotes a Government service rule which is obviously not meant to apply to the case of a man who has been to a court of law, at the instance of the body which employs him, and has been shown by the court to have been guilty of misconduct. And to urge, as Mr. Orr does, that Samson has not yet had the opportunity of "putting in a written defence," in face of the fact that the Board itself sent him to court to put himself on his defence, is staggering in the exhibition of its failure to realise the seriousness of the responsibility that lies upon the Board in this matter. Mr. Orr's sense of responsibility, too, will not be enhanced in the eyes of the public by his portentous announcement that the Committee, which is to sit in judgment on Mr. Aston, includes among its number three (Honorary) Magistrates. We have supplied the missing word!

It is characteristic that Mr. Orr places in the foreground of his plaint, the fact that Mr. Wacha has published the story of the affair without obtaining the Board's sanction. The proceedings it appears were "confidential," and only the final decision of the Board was to be communicated to any Reporter who might apply for it. This is not the least unpleasant part of the whole business. Why should proceedings of this sort be confidential? There was no reason for secrecy. There was no question of protecting Mr. Samson, the whole of whose case has been laid bare in open court. Then what had the Board as a whole, or any member of it, to conceal from the public? We have no hesitation in saying that no confidence has been broken that deserved to be kept. As far as we are aware, though we are open to correction, this is not one of the matters that comes under the Rules of the Board in regard to privacy of its proceedings. But, it is unfortunately the case that the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust is conducted, in this respect, to a large extent on the lines of a Star Chamber, and the Chairman,—who does not even take the trouble to communicate to the Press such decisions as he may allow to be regarded as non-confidential,—possesses, or assumes, a discretion which he uses to an extent which is against the public interest, and which it is not in the public interest he should possess at all.

Notes of the Day.

The Attack on The Premier.

There is a certain class of individual in England to whose existence political controversy is so essential that it was hardly to be expected that the war could last eight months without the political truce being intruded upon. For Mr. Leo Maxse there has never been any political truce and "The National Review" has never allowed its malignant attacks on Liberal Ministers to be interrupted since the war began. There are irresponsible journals, too, like the "Daily Express" whose very existence would be imperilled if they were unable to serve up every now and then for their clientele something in the nature of a political scandal, based on intangible suspicions and rumours to which they cannot be definitely fixed. But one had expected to be spared the sort of scandalous enterprise upon which "The Morning Post" recently entered in its attack on the Prime Minister,—at least from the more responsible Unionist journals, in which, of course, one includes neither "The Observer" or "The National Review." So far as we can gather the allegation seems to be that Mr. Asquith has become a sort of figurehead of the Cabinet, with no initiative and no control,—merely pulled hither and thither by contending cliques, and always ready to sacrifice the professional advisers of the Government to the caprice of his political colleagues.

Mr. Asquith's Historic Services.

Fortunately there is no reason to suppose that the leaders of the Unionist Party desire to be associated with this campaign against the Premier or that they sympathise with it in any degree whatever. And that, we imagine, is also the feeling of the bulk of the Unionist party. Those who have watched the conduct of Mr. Asquith throughout the great crisis of the Empire, which opened in the early days of last August, will only smile at the notion that he is not a strong Premier and has merely allowed things to drift, being saved from absolute disaster by the strong hands of Lord Kitchener, Lord Fisher and his other professional advisers. After all, it was a strong thing to call Lord Kitchener into the Cabinet, when he did it and to give him the free hand that he has had. Then, while we may all hold various views, as to where responsibility lies for the failure,—not merely of the present Government but of its predecessors and the nation at large,—to realise the German menace and to be prepared for the world war which we now know to have been inevitable, but there can only be one opinion as to the magnificent initiative, resource and energy with which the crisis was met when it came and has been dealt with ever since. The history of England contains no more noble, heroic or inspiring figure than that of Mr. Asquith, when he so calmly, dignifiedly, but withal courageously, steered the country through the crisis of last August on the course of righteousness and safety, and marshalled the forces of the Empire against the common foe.

People Who Must Attack Someone.

But the people who instigated this attack on the Premier must attack someone and they have merely turned to him as a fresh victim on the failure of their intrigues against other men in the Cabinet. Mr McKenna was their first object of attack. As Home Secretary he was supposed to possess a strong and suspicious sympathy for alien enemies resident in England. There was afterwards a mild sortie in the direction of the Admiralty against Mr. Churchill, whose vanity was supposed to be leading the Empire to disaster on account of an insatiable desire to take things out of the hands of the professional experts. Then came Lord Haldane's turn. He was supposed to be a fearful blackguard in disguise,—the man who encouraged the Germans to think that Great Britain would never go to war whatever Germany did. Lord Haldane treated his assailants in England with contempt. But it is interesting to learn that in Chicago, where he had gone to put the British case before the American public and fight the Bernstorff campaign of slander, the Lord Chancellor has made a statement which is an effective rejoinder to those who have so recklessly accused him of having encouraged Germany to suppose Great Britain would never oppose her if she went to war with France or violated Belgium.

What Lord Haldane Told Berlin.

Lord Haldane said to the "Chicago Daily News," that when he was in Berlin in 1912 he did his utmost to make the Berlin statesmen realise Great Britain's position and to disabuse them of the notion they seemed to entertain that Britain would not fulfil her obligations to Belgium and France:—

> I disabused their minds, if unmistable language could do it, of all doubt as to what would be England's attitude to a violation of Belgian neutrality. If the Germans ever misunderstood me on this point they have only themselves to thank. From what I said to Bethmann-Hollweg in so many words there ought to have been no doubt in his mind that we should regard an invasion of Belgium as something over which he could not reckon on our neutrality.

That was the nature of Lord Haldane's mission to Berlin, which has been the subject of so much slanderous misrepresentation.

A Counsellor of Empire.

The recent announcement that Mr. Balfour had been "given a room at the Admiralty" aroused much curiosity, but as far as we can gather, it meant no more than that the important and valuable part which Mr. Balfour has taken in the councils of the nation ever since the war broke out, and the work he is doing on the Committee of Imperial Defence necessitato that he should have an office in Whitehall where he can be on the spot and which will enable his work to be carried on with greater convenience. A leading Liberal journal says that Mr. Balfour is deeper in the confidence of the Prime Minister than any of Mr. Asquith's colleagues, save, perhaps, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill and Lord Kitchener. As a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence he sees all the most secret of reports and despatches, and there is practically nothing at the present time that the Government keeps from him. One explanation of this is that, not only has Mr. Balfour been for years a deep student of naval and military strategy, and all the problems of defence that might confront the Empire, but he has long been a recognised authority on all these matters and his advice is considered invaluable. The mere fact that the Premier avails himself of it is a sign of the strong man in Mr. Asquith. It is not generally known, too, that Mr. Balfour has rendered great assistance to Mr. Lloyd George in his industrial negotiations.

Max Muller's Prophetic Words.

A correspondent of a Home paper quotes two interesting extracts from the life of Professor Max Muller, which show, in a remarkable manner, that this great German had a realisation of the unity of the British Empire, which if it had been possessed by his countrymen of to-day might have saved them from the disastrous mistake they made in counting upon treachery in Ireland, India and South Africa. Writing, as long ago, as 1884, Professor Max Muller said:—

> When one reads the discussions in Parliament, one might easily fear for England but they are mere fireworks. The nation is of good old stock, and woe to him who forgets this. England will never be conquered, never before the last Englishman, the last Scotsman the last Irishman, the last Canadian and Newfoundland, the last Sikh, aye, the last Yankee has fallen.

Another letter, a year later in 1885, shows how truly Max Muller guaged the unity and loyalty of England and her family:—

> Every man in Europe is now a soldier; England is the only land that has not taken to arming the people. Drive England into a corner and to-morrow every man is a soldier. There may be jealousies between her Colonies, but if it came to extremities the Colonies would allow no hair of England to be touched. Even India which was formerly the danger, has shown now that England's enemies are her enemies.

How many people failed to learn the lesson of 1885!

The "Indiaman" and the Viceroy.

The "Indiaman," voicing the opinions of those who, like itself, are "profoundly suspicious of any attempt to weaken the responsibility of Indian administrators," makes some bitter and ill-judged comments on the recent statesmanlike speech of the Viceroy in which he criticised the action of the Lords in throwing out the proposal for an Executive Council for the U. P. The journal is evidently deeply troubled to find that, to quote its own words, "taking a leaf out of the Radical journalists' now abandoned note-book, the Viceroy referred to the action of 'a small body of peers' in the same spirit in which Indian agitators refer to 'a small body of officials'." We are not sure that the Radicals who are the object of the "Indiaman's" scorn, have quite done with the Lords. What is, however, certain is that a statesman of great knowledge of affairs rules the destinies of India, and in the particular question of the United Provinces Council the unanimous demand of educated India had his sympathetic and deliberate support. "In Indian affairs" says the "Indiaman," "authority counts for more than numbers, and the speakers in the House of Lords debate included men whose authority is undeniable." All Indians recognise the right of Lord Macdonnell and his followers to speak on Indian affairs, but what the people of India, and we must add the people of England,—who are ultimately responsible for the Government of India,—will certainly not admit is the power which "a small body of peers" have to override the unanimous wishes of a people and the proposal of a responsible Viceroy in Council and of the Secretary of State. As to the mischievous statement of the "Indiaman" that in Indian affairs authority counts for more than numbers, the least said, the better, from "The Indiaman's point of view, for the argument can be turned with deadly effect against those who sneer at "microscopic minorities."

Taj Mahal.*

You allowed your kingly power to vanish, Shajahan, but your wish was to make imperishable a teardrop of love.

Time has no pity for the human heart, he laughs at its sad struggle to remember.

You allured him with beauty, made him captive, and crowned the formless death with fadeless form.

The secret whispered in the hush of night into the ear of your love is wrought in the perpetual silence of stone.

Though empires crumble into dust and centuries are lost in shadows the marble still sighs to the stars, "I remember!"

But life forgets, for she has her call to the Endless; and she goes on her voyage unburthened, leaving her fond memories to the forlorn images of beauty.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

*Specially contributed to "The Bombay Chronicle."

Official and Personal.

H H. the Gaikwar has arrived in Bombay and is staying in his bungalow on the Napean Sea Road.

H. H. the Raja of Bansda has left Bombay for Mahableshwar.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, Wheat Commissioner, will arrive this morning from Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga.

When the Rangoon Chief Court re-opened on Thursday after the Easter recess it was ascertained that Mr. Justice Young, who had gone for a holiday to Darjeeling had been detained in the Calcutta General Hospital through illness.

BRITISH OFFICER ASSASSINATED BY ARABS IN PERSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

News has been received from the Persian Gulf that Captain F. L. Dyer, 93rd Burma Infantry, whose services were recently lent to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, for the management of their transport arrangements on the pipe line was shot dead by the local Arabs on the 15th April near Darreh Khazine on the Upper Karun.

He was a keen and valuable officer and recently did excellent work in connection with the Turko-Persian Boundary Commission.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

BEATING GERMANS AT THEIR OWN GAME.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CAPTURE OF BOIS D'AILLY.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF TRAWLER'S CREW.

"Eyewitness" at the British Headquarters gives some details of the fighting at Hill 60 near Ypres. The stubborn resistance made by the enemy with great loss of life was due to the importance of the position, the hill commanding a great range of ground as far as Zellebeke.

"Eye-Witness" proceeds to survey the general situation. He says the British troops have been increased immensely in number and perfection. Their equipment and armament is in many places superior to that of the enemy, even in the warfare for which they were greatly prepared, namely, siege operations, and in spite of initial disvantage we are beating the Germans at their own game.

A Paris telegram gives a graphic account of the capture of Bois D'Ailly and emphasises its importance as it enables the French to threaten German possession of St. Mihiel.

The French Minister of Marine in an interview stated that there was no occasion for public worry over the delay in the forcing of the Dardnelles and the desired result would be achieved before long.

Making a statement on the Army Estimates in the Commons, Mr. Tennant said that Lord Kitchener had authorised him to say that recruting during the past few months had been most satisfactory and the numbers had been maintained with amazing regularity.

During the week ended April 21 one British merchantman and one fishing vessel were sunk by the Germans out of 1,519 arrivals and sailings.

After a German submarine had sunk a trawler, the crew were shelled by the pirates on taking to boats.

The Greeks are very indignant at the torpedoing of the Ellispontos, and a claim will probably be made against Germany.

Anti-war riots are reported from Trieste owing to the scarcity of food.

The first cargo of wheat under the Government scheme was sold at a price which is expected to leave a substantial surplus. Several steamers have been chartered to load at Karachi at 50 a ton.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY IN SIEGE OPERATIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF CAPTURE OF BOIS D'AILLY.

FIGHTING AT HILL 60.

DECISIVE AND STUBBORN BATTLE.

PERFECTION OF ALLIES' TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 22.

"Eye-witness" with the British headquarters gives some details of the fighting at Hill 60 near Ypres. The ground was heavily charged with mines which were exploded under a German trench, burying 150 men. We immediately rushed the craters gaining possession of some 250 metres of the German line. The attack was so sudden that it encountered hardly any resistance. The Germans shelled us and delivered counter-attacks throughout the night, but were beaten off. On Sunday morning the Germans made a dtermined effort, assaulting in force with close formation, and hand-to-hand fighting ensued.

MOTOR-MACHINE GUNS.

At this juncture our motor-machine guns rendered invaluable service. They were rushed up to the front and peppered the advancing masses, which were also raked with shrapnel by artillery. The Germans were beaten off with heavy loss, but were continually hurled against the position throughout the day, obtaining a slight foothold in one section. The advantage was only momentary, however, and they were immediately dislodged by a bayonet charge. Our losses were heavy, but those of the Germans were far greater. His stubborn resistance was due to the importance of the position, the hill commanding a large portion of ground as far as Zillebeke.

UNPREPARED FOR SIEGE WARFARE.

"Eye-witness" proceeds to survey the general situation. He says the troops of our army in France have been increased immensely in numbers and perfection. Their equipment and armament, while generally in no way inferior, is in many places superior to that of the enemy, even in the form of warfare for which we were originally least prepared, namely siege operations involving mining, sharpshooting and throwing explosives at short range.

ENEMY'S INITIAL ADVANTAGE.

The Germans hitherto have had the great advantage of having ready to hand troops trained in mining the use of high explosives and searchlight work, and especially bodies of sharpshooters provided with telescopic-sighted rifles. They also possessed technical equipment in the way of Minenwerfer and various ballistic machines for throwing every kind of missile, as well as pumps for spurting blazing oil and pitch, which were the outcome of careful experiments in anticipation of a war for which they had long since been preparing.

GENERAL CHEERFULNESS OF TROOPS.

In spite of the initial handicaps, we are beating the Germans at their own game. We have obtained the mastery in sniping to such an extent that our men are able to walk outside trenches with comparative safety, even within short range of the hostile line. We are able to harass the enemy, and give him little rest by means of shells, bombs and sniping. Morally, the spirit of our forces is better than ever before. Our success at Neuve Chapelle actually produced a marked drop in the sick rate, and general cheerfulness is encouraged by concerts, cinematographs, variety shows, and boxing and football matches whenever circumstances permit, while the fullest use is made of the inspiriting influence of music. Thousands of mouth organs and penny whistles have been distributed at the front.

COUNTER-ATTACKS FINALLY FAIL.

ENEMY'S LOSSES GREATER THAN INDICATED.

PARIS, April 23.

Last evening's communique said:—Near Hangemarck north of Ypres the British repulsed two attacks.

Mr. German counter-attacks against Hill 60 have finally failed. Their violence was apparently due to the desire to repair a defeat which the German communiques denied. The enemy's losses were greater than was indicated yesterday.

A German attack on Bagatelle, Argonne, was repulsed.

We carried two lines of trenches in the Forest of Apremont, near St. Mihiel, at the cowshed, which was a disagreeable salient in our position. Very many German dead were left on the ground.

We continued to progress on both banks of the Fecht in Alsace, gaining ground eastward in the direction of Metzeral.

PARIS, April 22.

This afternoon's communique announces that there is nothing to report.

IMPORTANT FRENCH VICTORY.

ST. MIHIEL THREATENED.

HOW BOIS D'AILLY WAS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 23.

The capture of Bois d'Ailly in the Forest of Apremony is most important, enabling as it does the French to threaten German possession of St. Mihiel.

The Germans had been most aggressive all winter in this region.

Their troops consisted of disciplined and enthusiastic Bavarians who were well supplied from Metz and encouraged with the hope of taking Verdun. Latterly their efforts weakened and the French took the offensive, finally capturing a strong German position on a wooded spur.

The German trenches were protected by chevaux de frise six feet high, the wires of which withstood the strongest sheers but the seventy-five centimetre gun made wide breaches and three waves of infantry advanced with bayonets, preceded by detachments of bombthrowers with pouches full of grenades and also armed with calendriers, small boxes of explosives fixed to wooden handles which could be thrown like discobulus or used to fell an adversary at close quarters.

Sappers carrying tools and dragging gangways for crossing trenches ran with the infantry.

DEFENDERS ENTOMBED.

Orders were given not to enter the trenches but to go beyond and attack the Germans from behind. The trenches were rapidly cleared and many defenders took refuge in underground shelters where they were entombed and asphyxiated.

Three days elapsed before the Germans, reinforced, counter-attacked vigorously. Eight attacks were repulsed in two days. The German artillery at St. Mihiel had range but the French held the ground devoid of shelter under a hurricane of shells which completed the destruction of the wood, of which only a few shattered trunks remain.

The men lay on their stomachs in battered trenches protected by knapsacks while the officers were alert for counter-attacks.

20,000 SHELLS IN ONE AND A HALF HOURS.

In the final bombardment the Germans in one and a half hours poured twenty thousand shells of all calibres along a front of 350 metres with a depth of 400, but not a Frenchman, though the losses were considerable, left his post.

The Germans did not venture to make an infantry attack and convinced of unshakeable French determination to hold the position they have since left it alone.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING.

LORD KITCHENER'S CONFIDENCE.

BRITISH EFFICIENCY EVOKES ADMIRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 22.

Making a statement on the Army Estimates in the Commons, Mr. Tennant said that Lord Kitchener had authorised him to say that recruiting during the past few months had been most satisfactory and the numbers had been maintained with amazing regularity.

He was confident that when he appealed to the nation for more men they would come with the same readiness and promptness.

Mr. Tennant mentioned that a hundred thousand had been raised by individual efforts. He emphasised that the efficiency of the army in France and the regularity of the arrival of supplies had evoked admiration.

The medical and sanitary arrangements were wonderfully controlled and the health of the troops was remarkable.

The eagerness of the men in training in Britain to get to the front was universal.

Mr. Tennant concluded, that Lord Kitchener had again emphasised the importance of the limitless supply of artillery ammunition.

THE AIR SERVICE.

ALL DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant affirmed that all was going well with the air service. The difficulties of training men and manufacturing material were being splendidly overcome, and he considered that the new army would be adequately supplied with aeroplanes.

Precautionary measures were being taken in view of the anticipated plagues of flies and insects during the warmer weather. Pacteriologists were busy combating spotted fever and hoped and believed they would overcome this dangerous scourge.

Mr. Tennant paid a glowing tribute to the spirit of the troops and their valour and courage.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, April 23.

The order conferred on the Bishop of London was K. C. V. O. not K. C. M. G.

REDUCED

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

OF THE

"Bombay Chronicle"

LOCAL.

	Rs.
Yearly	15
Half-yearly . . .	8
Quarterly	4

MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.
Yearly	20
Half-yearly . . .	11
Quarterly	6

These rates are payable in advance.

FORCING OF THE DARDANELLES

NO OCCASION FOR WORRY OVER DELAY.

FRENCH MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 23.

M. Augagneur has returned from a tour in the north of France in the course of which he Met Mr. Churchill.

In an interview Mr. Augagneur stated that one of the principal objects of his conversation with Mr. Churchill was regarding the best means of hastening the forcing of the Dardanelles. There was no occasion for public worry over the delay and the desired result would be achieved before long.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SIR IAN HAMILTON IN COMMAND.

LONDON, April 22.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in the Eastern Mediterranean says that General Sir Ian Hamilton commands the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force which is not complete. It includes the finest battalions of the British Army which have not yet fought in this war.

General d'Amade's French colonial division forms part of General Hamilton's command.

LT. BRODIE OF E 15.

REPORTED TO BE PRISONER.

LONDON, April 22.

Relatives of Lieutenant Brodie, commander of the E15, have received a telegram stating that he is a prisoner with the Turks. The telegram is undated.

TURKISH ATTACK ON THE MANITOU.

TORPEDO BOAT'S BAD SHOOTING.

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macnamara explained that the Manitou was stopped by a Turkish torpedo-boat which had escaped from Smyrna. Eight minutes were given for the abandonment of the transport and three torpedoes were fired, but they missed.

British destroyers attacked the torpedo-boat. Mr. Macnamara added, that while the troops were leaving the transport, two boats capsized, one through the davits breaking and the other through overcrowding. There was nothing disquieting in the incident.

Officers' casualties in the Persian Gulf announced during the last two days amount to seventeen killed and thirty-seven wounded.

THE TROOPS AT BASRAH.

KING GEORGE'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

H. M. the King-Emperor has sent the following message to General Sir John Nixon commanding his Majesty's Forces at Basrah:—

"I wish to express my admiration for the gallant manner in which the Naval and Military forces co-operating under your command have so successfully overcome the repeated attacks of an enemy superior in numbers. Please convey to all ranks my appreciation of the spirit and endurance they have shown during the past month. At Home we all watch with pride and interest the work and progress of your columns."

GOVERNMENT WHEAT SCHEME.

GOOD RATE SECURED FOR FIRST CARGO.

LONDON, April 22.

The first cargo of 4,800 tons of choice white Karachi wheat, was sold to-day under the Government scheme at 67 a quarter, c. i. f., inclusive of war risks.

Lack of white wheats from other sources were a factor in the good price. It is believed that the transaction leaves Government a substantial surplus.

The chartering of tonnage is progressing, and several steamers have been secured for loading at Karachi at 50 a ton.

ANTI-WAR RIOTS IN TRIESTE.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

POLICE STONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

VENICE, April 22.

Anti-war riots are reported from Trieste owing to scarcity of food. The police have been stoned and windows smashed.

NIGHT ATTACK BY AUSTRIANS.

REPULSED WITH THE BAYONET.

PETROGRAD, April 22.

A communique says:—The Austrians made night attacks on the Telepotch-Rumaina front which were repulsed. The Russians counter-attacking with the bayonet drove the enemy back with heavy loss.

THE VATICAN GUARDS.

ITALY'S TACTFUL DECISION.

ROME, April 22.

Catholics are much gratified at the Italian Government's tactful decision to exempt the Vatican Guards from being called to the Colours.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, April 22.

Replying to a question in the Commons Sir Edward Grey said that the Japanese Government had been informed of the railway concessions already granted to British subjects and would no doubt respect rights already acquired. We had not received representations from British concessionaires and the action already taken was with a view to avoiding injury to the existing concessions by the new ones granted to Japan.

THE FUTILITY OF THE BLOCKADE.

TWO OUT OF 1519.

LONDON, April 23.

An official statement says that during the week ended April 21st one British merchantman and one fishing vessel were sunk by the Germans out of 1,519 arrivals and sailings.

TRAWLER TORPEDOED.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER CREW.

LONDON, April 22.

The trawler Envoy has been torpedoed. The crew were shelled after taking to boats.

SUGGESTED REPRISALS.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

LONDON, April 22.

In reply to a suggestion that Government should confiscate a German or Austrian ship for every Allied vessel sunk by a submarine, Mr. Asquith said that Government had at present decided not to adopt the suggestion.

TORPEDOING OF GREEK STEAMER.

INDIGNATION IN GREECE.

ATHENS, April 22.

The torpedoing of the steamer Ellispontos has caused the greatest indignation and will probably lead to a claim against Germany.

The entire press condemns it as an act of barbarism. The "Embros" says that Greece's real reply will be given in a few days.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SEIZED BY GERMANS.

PARIS, April 23.

The Norwegian steamer Brilliant for London has been captured by the Germans.

FACILITIES FOR DRINK.

PROPOSED CURTAILMENT.

LONDON, April 22.

Mr. Lloyd George will next week submit proposals for curtailing facilities for drink.

BARON AND BARONESS REUTER'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, April 22.

The funeral of Baron and Baroness de Reuter took place in Kingswood Churchyard, the bodies being placed in one grave. Besides the members of the family, the attendance included representatives of the Press Association, Havas and Petrograd Agencies, Associated Press of America and the "Daily Mail," the Chairman and leading members of Reuter's staff, past and present.

A mass of wreaths were received from the allied agencies and Reuter's branches and correspondents all over the world.

CONFERENCE ON DRINK

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

HINT OF TOTAL PROHIBITION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A deputation representative of the leading shipbuilding firms Great Britain was received on March 29, at the Treasury by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for Scotland The deputation was unanimous in urging that, in order to meet the national requirements at the present time, and the urgent necessities of the position, there should be a total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of exciseable liquors. Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply said that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with this evil.

An important deputation from the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation was received at the Treasury by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for Scotland on March 29.

The deputation, which was representative of the leading shipbuilding firms in the country, was unanimous in urging that in order to meet the national requirements at the present time and the urgent necessities of the position there should be a total prohibition during the period of the way of the sale of exciseable liquors. It was represented by them that mere restriction of hours, or even total prohibition within certain war-work areas, was not sufficient, as certain classes would be entirely unaffected, and it was felt by the deputation that total prohibition should apply as an emergency war measure not only to public-houses, but to private clubs and other licensed premises, so as to operate equally for all classes of the community. In putting forward these views, those who spoke on behalf of the deputation expressed themselves as satisfied that there was a general consensus of opinion on the part of the workers favourable to total prohibition along the lines indicated.

LESS WORK THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

It was stated that in many cases the number of hours being worked was actually less than before the war, and in spite of Sunday labour and all other time, the total time worked on the average in almost all yards was below the normal number of hours per week. In spite of working night and day seven days a week less productiveness was being secured from the men. The deputation was of opinion that this was principally due to the question of drink. There were many men doing splendid and strenuous work, probably as good as the men in the trenches. But so many were not working anything like full hours that the average was thus disastrously reduced. The members of the deputation stated that, speaking with the experience of from 25 to 40 years, they believed that 80 per cent. of the present avoidable loss of time could be ascribed to no other cause than drink. The figures of weekly takings in public-houses near the yards were convincing evidence of the increased sale of liquor. Allowing for the enhanced price of intoxicants and for the greater number of men now employed in shipbuilding, the takings had in one case under observation risen 20 per cent., in another 40 per cent.

The deputation drew attention to the example set by Russia and France, and urged upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the need of strong and immediate action.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said:—

You certainly need not offer any apology to any of us for the time which you have occupied, because the statements which you have made are, of the gravest possible character in the national interests. But although your statements are very startling, you have been able to support them, I am almost sorry to say, with evidence which appears to me to be quite irrefutable. I almost wish it were possible even to cast doubt upon statements which are so alarming. But not merely what you have told me to-day, but facts which have come to my knowledge, more especially since I have interested myself in the labour difficulties, have told us here to-day simply represents the truth

I notice a certain amount of impatience—and I do not regret it—at the fact that the Government have not up to the present taken even more drastic action than that which they have taken. But that is due to one or two causes. The first, and perhaps the most important, is that before you take steps of this kind you must feel confident that you are not going in advance of the general sentiment, otherwise more harm will be done than good. You must feel that you have every class in the community, behind you when you are taking action, which interferes, and must interfere very severely, with the individual liberties of men of all sections. But I am sure that the country is beginning to realize the gravity of the position. (Hear, hear.) It is very difficult for Ministers to tell the country how serious it is. You who are employed in the yards connected with the output of war material can draw a very fair inference as to the gravity of the position; and I am glad that the workmen themselves are beginning to be impressed with it, and that they are getting more and more prepared to accept very drastic action in reference to the question of drink.

DRINK AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

You have come to the conclusion that the mere curtailment of the hours of drinking would be an inadequate step. Some of you think it would hardly have an appreciable influence upon the evil. Others think that perhaps it might be of some use; but you are all agreed that it would be insufficient (hear, hear) to cope with the great injury which is being inflicted upon the country in consequence of the excessive drinking that takes place among a section, maybe a small section, but a very important section, of workmen who are engaged in the production of munitions of war and the equipments for war in this country. I was glad from that point of view, but only from that point of view, that Mr. Henderson stated quite clearly at the start that there were no teetotalers among you.

Mr. Carter.—We could have brought some.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Your appeal and the decision you have come to will carry all the greater weight for that reason; that you have not approached it from the point of view of men who have a particular theory to promote. You have approached it from the point of view of men who have just got one end and aim in view, that is, to help the country at the present moment successfully through its troubles. (Hear, hear.) That is what will appeal to the country.

ROOT-AND-BRANCH METHODS.

Having gone into this matter a great deal more closely during the last few weeks, I must say that I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence, that nothing but root-and-branch methods will be of the slightest avail in dealing with this evil. (Hear, hear,) I believe that to be the general feeling. The feeling is that if we are to settle German militarism we must first of all settle with the drink. (Hear, hear.) We are fighting Germany, Austria, and Drink; and, as far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink. (Hear, hear.)

I can only promise you this at the present moment, that the words which you have addressed to my colleagues and myself will be taken into the most careful consideration by my colleagues when we come to our final decision on this question. Coming as they do from those who know what the facts are, and have spoken with a due sense of their responsibility, they will, I am certain, carry very great weight in these quarters.

THE KING VERY DEEPLY CONCERNED.

I had the privilege of an audience with his Majesty this morning, and that is the reason why I could not adhere to the original hour which was fixed for the deputation. I am permitted to say by him that he is very deeply concerned on this very question—very deeply concerned—and the concern which is felt by him is, I am certain, shared by all his subjects in this country.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for the facts which you have put before me, and for the brave suggestions which you have also urged. If you have any further figures or facts beyond those which you have submitted to me now, I shall be very glad if you will let me have them; because I should like to summarize them and submit them to my colleagues with a view to their considering the important suggestions which you have made.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21,

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major J. W. Alston, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. Conduit, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. M. FitzRoy, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. C. Belding, Northamptons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. P. Marion-Crawford, Irish Guards.

LONDON, April 21.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. A. Houghton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. W. Mackay, junior, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. B. Nixon, London Regiment.
Second Lieut. A. H. Tuke, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. M. Dixon, Cheshires.
Captain A. C. Hart, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Hayhurst-France, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. H. C. M. Howard, York and Lancasters.

THE ASSAULT ON BEAUSEJOUR REDOUBT.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated Lond on News."

The farm of Beausejour, in Champagne, and a strong redoubt constructed near it by the Germans, after fierce encounters of many weeks, was captured by the French troops by a brilliant assault. The French marines, with pick-axes, joined in this valiant bayonet charge.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis (sometimes called spotted fever) is a type of meningitis caused by the micro-coccus meningitidis, discovered by Weichselbaum twenty-seven years ago, although the disease has been recognised for over 100 years as occurring sporadically or in epidemics, writes "An Expert" in the "Daily Telegraph."

The epidemics are peculiar in so far that cases occur in places widely separated, and apparently unconnected with each other. Until 1904 it was supposed that the patient suffering from the disease was the source of the infection, and that by systematic isolation of cases of meningitis and disinfection of dwellings such epidemics could be quelled. In the great Silesian epidemic (1904-1905) this belief was determined to be without and foundation, and a search for some other factors was made, when it was found that the micro-coccus meningitidis may be, and is, found in immense quantities in the throats of people who have not got meningitis, and that such carriers are the disseminators of the disease.

In certain people who contract the meningo-coccus the organism passes in their blood, and thence is carried to the nervous system, where it produces meningitis. In such cases the meningococci appear to leave the throat rapidly (four or five days), which harmonises with clinical experiences, that cases of meningitis do not transmit the disease. Infection of nurses tending cases of meningitis are extreme rarities. Cerebro-spinal meningitis does not occur in great pandemics—the serious side of this disease being the high case mortality, 80 per cent.

THROAT CARRIERS.

The meningococcus is an extremely sensitive organism, and lives only a short time outside the body. The infection, therefore, must be direct, and it cannot now be doubted that the microbe is transferred from the nose and throat of one person to that of another. The throat condition may be so slight as entirely to elude clinical detection, and may, nevertheless, contain immense quantities of meningococci. About 2 per cent. of normal people who have, so far as is known, not been in contact with cases may show meningococci. In epidemic periods the throat carriers may be greatly increased, up to 70 per cent.

Nothing is known as to the conditions which determine the rise and fall of epidemics of this, or, indeed, of any disease. Weather is, apparently, a factor of importance, as epidemics usually occur in the winter months, reaching their height in March and April, and dying down by the end of May. The certain recognition of this disease is a purely bacteriological question—lumbal puncture and cultivation of the microbe. Carriers should then be sought out by cultivating swabs from the throat. The treatment of carriers is most unsatisfactory, as, in spite of the most rigorous measures, the microbe may remain in the throat for long periods.

I believe the true concept of meningitis to be that the microbe is essentially a disease of the throat and nose, which, however, in certain individuals penetrates and sets up meningitis. It is entirely on account of the meningitis symptoms and the mortality that the disease has attained such notoriety.

With regard to the question of the transmission of meningitis or meningococci of the disease from patients who are suffering from, or have suffered from, the disease, bacteriological examination shows that the risk is negligible. I know of no reason why soldiers who have been in hospital in wards where there is a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis should not be sent to any convalescent home.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

INDIAN JUDGE TO PRESIDE FOR FIRST TIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Mr. Justice A. Chaudhari will preside over the next Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court which will commence on 3rd May.

This is the first time in the Calcutta High Court that an Indian Judge is selected to preside over the Criminal Sessions.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

SITUATION REVIEWED BY LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 23.

At yesterday's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council Mr. Barron, Chief Secretary, before introducing certain amendments in the rules of conduct of the Legislative business, called attention to the breach of propriety committed by one Hon. member in allowing disallowed questions to be published in a certain newspaper. After explanation and expression of regret by the member concerned, his Honour observed that the publication of disallowed questions led to undesirable results viz., comments on them, which should be discouraged as much as possible. On Mr. Mohammad Shafi proposing an amendment to the new rules, the President asked him to put in written suggestions and postponed the consideration of the amended rules.

The Punjab Military and Transport Bill was then introduced by the Hon. Mr. Thomson, Revenue Secretary. The new bill, he said, was designed to secure improvement in the machinery of impressment and mobilisation with the maximum of promptness and efficiency.

Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das then moved the resolution proposing the earmarking of 20 per cent. of the sale proceeds of waste lands for sanitation etc., of the new colonies. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Shafi and Rai Harichand, but seconded by Mr. Bakhshi Sohanlal. Sir Michael Fenton opposed the resolution in a lengthy speech pointing out that the earmarking of revenue was opposed to all cannons of finance. The President pointed out that the resolution was based on false premises and referred to the large grants made by Government for furtherance of the objects Mr. Ramsaran Das had in view. The resolution was then withdrawn.

The members then began to discuss and make observations on the budget. Most of them referred to the splendid contributions by the province to the war, larger grants for education and sanitation, technological institute and lawlessness. Two Sikh members repudiated on behalf of the Sikh community the crimes committed by the returned emigrants who had lost touch with the community and referred to the magnificent valour of the Sikhs in the battlefield. Mr. Godley, Director of Public Instruction, referring to the scheme of a technological institute said a technological institute would come in time in the Punjab. He said that the grants-in aid were increasing and that cost of universal primary education for the province would annually cost forty lakhs.

HIS HONOUR'S SPEECH.

His Honour the President then made a lengthy speech reviewing the whole position. After referring to the financial aspects of the province he said a country at war was seldom in such a happy position. This was, however, due to the British Army and British Navy. He referred with satisfaction to the thousands of the flower of manhood of the province doing battle for the King-Emperor in three continents. The Punjabee soldiers have proved brave and worthy sons of the province and earned Field Marshal French's approbation. Out of 52,000 new recruits, which was more than 3½ times the annual average, the Punjab had contributed 26,205. Of these 11,010 were northern Punjabi Mahomedans, 8,137 Sikhs, the rest Dogras and Southern Mahomedans. His Honour then referred to the crimes by some returned emigrants and said that the vigilance of the police and the co-operation of the people had nipped it in the bud. As regards lawlessness in the Multan Division his Honour said that owing to plague and high prices Mahomedan agriculturists and menials rose against their Hindu neighbours and began lawlessness and to loot, but the situation was well in hand. In some cases the better class of Mahomedans co-operated with the Hindu sowkars, in others they did not out of sympathy with criminals. Some 1,600 arrests had been made and the arm of the Sircar was long enough to reach all offenders. His Honour then referred to the report in other provinces that the situation in the Punjab was critical. He would not minimise the gravity of the recent misdeeds, but the heart of every section of the community was undoubtedly sound and loyal to the core.

TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

LATER.

In answer to a question in the Legislative Council Mr. Thomson, said fourteen lives have been lost in dacoities in the past three months, four of them in the western Punjab. This is exclusive of the 12 dacoits who were reported killed.

ARREST OF RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

ARMY AND AMMUNITION RECOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 23.

In connection with the arrest of seven more returned emigrants in Gurdaspur District already reported, the "Civil and Military Gazette" reports that the police have succeeded in recovering two revolvers, three automatic pistols and a large quantity of ammunition. This particular gang assisted by local bad characters is alleged to have been concerned in two dacoities in the villages Jharwarian and Sri Gobindpur. The members of the gang will shortly be brought to trial.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 21st April:—

The British "Eye Witness" says that according to civilians from Lille the British prisoners who are kept in the Citadel are enduring great hardships. He also gives an extract from a German officer's diary describing the artillery duels at various points, incendiary bombs on Rheims and sharp actions near St. Mihiel and in Alsace.

Lord Lucas describing the operations in East Africa said that on 14th November the British occupied the German outpost at Longido and now hold it.

In December with the aid of Naval forces the Germans who had penetrated our territory along the sea coast north of Tanga were expelled and we occupied Jussin, 20 miles within the German territory, but on the 12th January a strong German force attacked this post, which, after expending all the ammunition, was compelled to surrender the German Island Mafia occupied by us.

On 8th January and 9th January the German post Shirati on the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza was occupied. The blockade on the East African coast has been made thoroughly effective since 1st March.

FUTURE OF THE CALIPHATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State for India, dated 21st April:—

Lord Crewe in the House of Lords said that Government had expected the Turkish attack in Mesopotamia sooner or later, and had despatched troops there from India and Egypt. The successful operations did great credit to the Commander-in-Chief, officers and men.

Replying to Earl Cromer's question Lord Crewe said that his Majesty's Government held that the future of the Caliphate must be a matter for the Moslem world itself to decide.

INDOMITABLE FRANCE!

REASONS FOR BELIEF IN FINAL VICTORY.

GENERAL SUPERIORITY OVER GERMANS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The final instalment of the French official review of the war for the first six months, published during mail week, contains the conclusions of the reviewer, which he places under four heads:

The bearing of the German defeat.
The bearing of the French success.
The three French superiorities, and
The offensive faith of the French Army!

Dealing with the complete failure of the fundamental plan of the German General Staff to crush France by an overwhelming attack, the compiler thus sums up the matter:

"The German General Staff has placed upon its record since the beginning of the campaign—apart from the failure of its general plan, which aimed at the crushing of France in a few weeks—seven defeats of high significance, namely, defeat of the sudden attack on Nancy, defeat of the rapid march on Paris, defeat of the envelopment of our left in August, defeat of the same envelopment in November, defeat of the attempt to break through our centre in September, defeat of the coast attack on Dunkirk and Calais, and the defeat of the attack on Ypres.

The German Army, powerful and courageous as it may be, has, therefore, succeeded in gaining the advantage upon no single point, and its forced halt after six months of war condemns it to a retreat, the pace of which may be accelerated by the Russian successes, but the necessity of which is now a foregone conclusion independently of those successes.

THE FRENCH SUCCESS.

As to the French success. All that the Germans failed to achieve the French have gained, first and foremost being confidence in themselves. It is certain, and it could not be otherwise, that at the outset the French troops and the country itself still remained under the impression of the defeats of 1870. The victory of the Marne confirmed by the victory of Flanders; the impassable barrier set up against the most formidable effort which has ever been attempted in the military history of the world have created a feeling of security which grows stronger every day.

For three months the German Press has been trying to argue that the small change that the western front has undergone establishes that the situation is finally crystallised. Even if this were so, says the reviewer, Germany would none the less be condemned—condemned to die of hunger. But this thesis cannot be admitted, because if for the last three months the French command has not engaged in a general offensive, it has had three decisive reasons for this.

It is proved that the French Army is strengthening itself every day, in heavy artillery, in explosive weapons for the trenches, and in projectiles. The British Army in France, which at first consisted of four divisions, has been heavily reinforced. More troops are being trained in England. The Belgian Army is reconstituting itself, and will shortly have six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry. The Serbian Army, supplied afresh with material and munitions, is again prepared to show its splendid qualities. Finally Russia continues to draw upon the immense reservoir of her recruits, having up to the present utilised only the 20th part. These are the reasons why the French command has not hurried, and awaits the hour which it considers favourable.

CAUSES OF SUPERIORITY.

As to the future, the wastage of the German Army is in all respects greater than that of the French Army. The principal cause of this is the superiority of the French artillery and the fighting methods of the German infantry, which attacks in closer formation than does ours. It is now certain that the losses of the Germans are double those of the French.

On the other hand, the possibilities of the German Army from the point of view of effectives will go on decreasing more and more. The German population capable of bearing arms is, in comparison with the French population, in the proportion of three to two. At the present time, Landsturm included, Germany is employing on the French front a number of men representing two-thirds of her resources against one-third on the Russian front. On account of the Austrian defeats Germany will be obliged to strengthen her forces against Russia more and more. The number of troops opposed to France will, therefore, continually decrease.

The capacities of the German Army in the matter of regimental organisation, already inferior to the French, are becoming so still more. It is also an established fact that the German losses in officers are greater than the French.

Out of all these elements has been borne the offensive faith of the French Army and its leaders. The Germans can no longer oppose the French with superior forces. They will, therefore, not be able to do in the future what they could not do in the past, when they were one-third more numerous than the French. Consequently the final victory of France must follow by the imperious necessity of the concordant force of facts and figures.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Association, the Chairman, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdass presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman made an interesting speech on the industrial situation in India. Mr. J. B. Petit, the Deputy Chairman, gave a comprehensive review of trade conditions generally and discussed India's economic grievances.

The chairman, after discussing the world-wide economic effects of the war and paying a tribute to the work of the British Navy, which gallantly maintaining its high reputation, had stood bravely for the last eight months at the gates of the North Sea and arrested any action on the part of the enemy's fleet with the result that our trade was as safe as if no war were being waged, proceeded:—

No doubt India has partially suffered from the economic effects of the war, but she is thankful that nothing very material has happened. Sacrifices all have to undergo and none can gainsay the fact that she is nobly giving her share of the sacrifice—a sacrifice in which the prince and the peasant alike have a share. Embargo has been placed on some of our materials of manufacture but that was inevitable. We have legitimate grounds for our grievances but the present is not the time to represent them to the governing authorities whose attention has been so exclusively devoted to support England and the Allies in the titanic efforts against their enemies. It is our patriotic duty for the time to hold these grievances in abeyance. The time must certainly come when we shall have to point out how far Indian trades and Indian industries have been artificially hampered and handicapped and how imperative it is for their onward progress to emancipate them from their fetters. The future prosperity of India financially and economically, I venture to say, greatly depends on her being independent to evolve her own commercial and economic destiny. The only remedy for it is fiscal autonomy. It would be the act of the greatest political wisdom and statesmanship when that independence is gained. It will be a red letter day in the country's annals.

Having said so much, we cannot refrain from eulogising the economic and financial statesmanship of the Government of India in having at the right psychological hour published its well considered resolution to make available six crores of public balances to the Presidency Banks for purposes of general trade without favouring any specific or class interests. Confidence and credit which were losing ground since September last were atonce restored and that with the happiest results. With a sagacity cannot but be admired, the interests of all commercial and industrial classes were well considered and weighed of which the resolution just referred to was the welcome outcome. The strength or weakness of a Government is tried and tested only during a time of the greatest strain and stress. And I am sure you will readily admit that almost all the actions our Imperial Government have taken since the war began irresistibly inform us of its great strength. More, the unostentatious but exceedingly well conceived Budget of the current Official Year presented by the Finance Minister amply demonstrates the fact of that strength and proves to the world outside India how capable she is to hold her own. Confidence begets confidence. Thus it has come to pass that with the confidence displayed by the people in the ability and capacity of our Government, that authority itself has been able to repose more and more of its confidence in the people themselves. It is to be earnestly hoped that such mutual confidence in the people themselves. It is to be earnestly hoped that such mutual confidence and trust will grow more and more for the greater good of the rulers and the ruled when the clang of arms has wholly ceased and the sword has been turned into the ploughshare.

This restoration of confidence dispelled in our own industry that apprehension which a branch of it had displayed in the early part of September. The principal dealers in the raw material were, it must be confessed, a little too previous in appealing to the Imperial Hercules. Government had shown that our Association was right and that none of the crutches offered by the alarmists to prop up the trade in the raw material were at all essential. The economic laws, though momentarily arrested, had adjusted themselves and everything has moved satisfactorily since.

POSITION AS MANUFACTURERS.

As to our own position as manufacturers, it must be ruefully observed that even now there are no material signs, save some spasmodic movements, of a steady improvement in our products. The depression which had commenced some months before the war, was of course exceedingly aggravated. But we of the industry have borne our condition of adversity with patience and in the hope that sooner or later the days of prosperity will return. It has been said by the great political philosopher of Elizabeth's time that the good things are to be desired but the days of adversity are to be admired. If, however, we are passing through unprecedented adversity we are also learning new lessons. The war, an evil as it is, has taught us some useful lessons. It is an eye-opener.

The other matter in relation to cotton may be touched here. The report of the Committee on the large unparalleled fires of last year has been before the public for some months. On the main point the Committee were unanimous that the fires were of an incendiary character and not owing to any natural causes. That fact is of great value. The other broad fact to be noticed is the series of suggestions made for the stocking of cotton bales on the Green in future and the steps which should be taken for watching and protecting them. It is a matter of regret that no area can still be made available at Tank Bunder, but it is to be hoped the Port Trustees may see their way, in view of the large interests at stake, that a part of the reclaimed ground may be made available during the next busy season.

In domestic matters your Committee are greatly dissatisfied with the silence of the Fire Insurance Association to reduce the rate on risks generally protected by sprinklers. Though more than one reminder has been sent, they have paid no attention. It is a matter to be regretted that an important Association which greatly depends for its prosperity on factories should be so negligent of the interest of its customers. And it is now the intention of the Committee to take such other active steps whereby Mills may be benefitted in their insurances.

The labour problem is always with us. It is sometimes aggravated and sometimes slumbering. All the same, it is to be earnestly hoped that concerted action will be taken for the conservation of employers' interests without in any way prejudicing those of the employees. Dilatoriness and want of unity have been the chief features of this problem, so far as employers are concerned, but it was time this reproach was removed. The present is the most opportune time for action. Let us fully appreciate the value of the world-old adage that a stitch in time saves nine.

The Boiler Inspection Act is again on the legislative anvil and will no doubt soon form the subject of careful investigation by the incoming Committee. So far as experts on the retiring Committee are concerned, it is thought that it is a most revolutionary piece of legislation in which one man is left to centralise everything which necessarily signifies untold-of inconveniences, hardships and even harrassments to boiler-users. No legislation in recent times in reference to our industry has been so one-sided and drastic, and otherwise everyway mischievous than the one now drafted, and the Association will do well to make a strong representation to Government for the purpose of recasting the entire Bill by omitting therefrom all the most objectionable and mischievous clauses.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Turning to foreign trade, it is a matter of regret to notice how year after year the exports of Indian yarn to China are diminishing. The tocsin of alarm has been rung by more than one member at our annual meeting but it seems to go unheeded. Japan which was a negligible rival some ten years ago has been steadily driving out the Indian yarn from the markets of China, while the increased spirit of industrial activity which is characterising the Chinese has also been instrumental towards the same purpose. There are now more than 30 Mills in China and it may be taken for granted that that number will in a few short years be doubled. To a very large extent it is the fault of the Indian Mills that they are allowing Japanese yarn to steal a march over their own. As Consul Mr. Hosie had recently reported to the Government at home, Indian yarn is very defective, compared to Japanese yarn in the quality of reeling strength, orderly bundling, packing, and so on. On the other hand, the Japanese is putting forth every effort to diminish his cost of production so as to undersell Indian yarn, and a the same time to consult the taste and the sentiments of their numerous customers. If Indian Millowners continue the "laissez faire" policy of the last few years, it is to be feared that a large portion of the Indian export trade will be entirely gone. It is to be hoped strenuous efforts will be made to regain the losing position. Nay, that a new and most profitable market will be nursed at Basra which is now happily British. With law and order fairly established at that great and ancient entreport of Eastern and Western commerce there would be an extensive field for the offtake of Indian cotton manufactures.

EXPORT OF ANILINE DYES.

This review would be incomplete were no reference made to the most all-absorbing question which is exercising the mind of all Millowners who turn out coloured yarn and cloth. As you know, our Mills are now producing of the latter double the quantity which they used to turn out five years ago. The embargo laid on the export of aniline dyes has been of a character which might be legitimately called a grievance. Why should these dyes be denied to a dependency like India and why they should be retained for the sole and exclusive use of Lancashire manufacturers, Millowners are at a loss to understand. If the free trade policy is to stand good and if its principles are sound, then the almost total prohibition of the dyes to this country is inexplicable. It practically means protection to Lancashire at the expense of India. I trust that this aspect of the matter will seriously engage the attention of the Committee and a suitable representation be made to the Imperial Government on the subject. Some months ago a circular had gone the round of the Mills inquiring what quantities and descriptions of dyes each factory would require. The information asked for was loyally furnished. But strange to say nothing more has been heard of from the Government since the issue of the circular. Are Millowners to understand that India in matters of industry, when Lancashire is in competition, should always be subordinate to Lancashire interests? That is the question which needs a satisfactory reply from the Imperial Government.

The housing problem still seems to hang fire and as far it is not known that beyond two mill companies any others in the city have availed themselves of the statutory provisions specially enacted in the amended Bombay Improvement Trust Act. The problem abstractedly has been threshed out time out of number no tangible practical beginning seems to be visible at present or even in the near future. The advantages of housing the operatives in sanitary rooms, with sanitary surroundings, are so obvious that it would be wasting time to expatiate on them at this hour. All that I can say is that on the moral and social well-being of the operative will greatly depend the future prosperity of our industry.

APPEAL TO PROGRESSIVE BOMBAY.

It is time, however, that progressive Bombay should take a well-considered leap forward in the matter of the amelioration of the social and economic condition of the operative. Words are not enough. There has been in the past any amount of bethumping of words. It was time in our own enlightened interest we betook ourselves to action of a healthy and salutary character. We are all sinners, but let us put our shoulders together to remove the reproach to which we have been and are exposed for so many years.

A word may lastly be said in reference to the louder complaint of the growing practice of admixture of cotton seeds. Though the subject has off and on been referred to at our Association's and Committee's meetings, and though the Government of Bombay has been uniformly careful in preventing such admixture by instructions to the different Collectors, there seems to be no material abatement of the admixture. Millowners find how the better varieties of cotton are deteriorating in their respective grade. It would be well were the incoming Committee once more to address itself to this question with a view to making a suitable representation to the Government in its Agricultural Department.

In conclusion, we all trust and hope that with a happy and speedy close of the War and the return of normal times we may be able to witness a new era in India of industrial organisation and enterprise. We wish for more prosperous years in all her staple industries including our own, and the rise and growth of new young industries which under the fostering care and moral support of the Imperial Government may take a firm footing in India, thus advancing a further stage her great industrial progress and prosperity.

With these observations I beg to move the adoption of this report, thanking at the same time the retiring Committee of the Association for their kind co-operation and assistance in discharging my duties as the Chairman, and to the Secretary and the Staff for their kind help.

MR. J. B. PETIT.

In seconding the adoption of the report, Mr. J. B. Petit, Deputy-Chairman, said:—

The severe depression through which the spinning and weaving industry was passing when we last met, had hardly abated, when the declaration of the great European war—the greatest yet recorded in the history of mankind—suddenly produced a feeling of deep gloom and distrust, unprecedented in the annals of our industry, in common with all the branches of trade and manufactures throughout the civilized world.

One of the many abnormal conditions very seriously affecting our industry, that immediately followed the declaration of the war, was the total loss of credit which in its train, generated a feeling of acute stringency, extreme uneasiness and a lamentable lack of confidence. The situation produced by this feeling, at one time threatened to develop into a panic and to bring about a financial crisis which roused the apprehensions even of old and experienced men who had successfully weathered the storms of the share-mania of 1866 and the bank failures of 1913. Thanks however, to the genius of the Imperial and Indian Governments, and the statesmanlike measures adopted by them, the situation was soon brought under control, credit was restored and business assumed an almost normal aspect. The financial assistance in particular, given by the Government of India to the Presidency banks for facilitating the financing of trade, materially helped to relieve the stringency and to revive confidence.

Cotton received the next rude shock and in spite of the many artificial methods adopted by Liverpool and New York including the "Buy-a-bale-of-Cotton" scheme to prop up and support a falling market, the price came down in the course only of a few months from 6.66 to 4.64d. per lb. Though abnormal, the fall was by no means unexpected and was only in keeping with the heavy drop that all the other markets simultaneously experienced. In this country, however, whilst all the other branches of the trade kept their heads cool, a panic ensued among the cotton merchants and a false alarm was raised by those engaged in the trade, who ultimately approached Government for intervention and financial assistance, with the ostensible object of preventing disaster to the producers of cotton and the great structure of industrial and commercial prosperity which depends so largely upon cotton as a foundation.

The Government of India, however, deserve to be warmly congratulated upon having wisely declined to yield to the clamour of a single interest to the exclusion of others that were equally hard hit.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF ACREAGE.

Then followed another move on the part of those engaged in the cotton trade to induce the Government of India to take steps for the purpose of curtailing the cultivation of cotton during the next season. This Association was among the many public wodies consulted by the Government on this important matter and I am glad to say that the Association emphatically declared itself against the proposal.

So far as India is concerned it is perhaps possible, but in the case of America, I am almost certain, that the acreage usually given over to cotton will be considerably reduced this year. I do not however attach much importance to the reports we have received indicating wholesale reductions. Every planter in all cotton-growing districts, both in this country and in America, is governed, more or less by his own personal interests, and no amount of external influence or even state pressure will induce him to bind himself to any definite plan of campaign.

Personally, I consider it a dangerous policy for the Government to seek to impose restrictions of this character upon the cultivator, who so fully understands his own advantage and the needs of the situation that he is sure to know what is good and what is bad in his own interests. Nor is it possible to justify such interference as was proposed, in the light of subsequent events and the improved prospects of the cotton situation in the face

(Continued on page 12.)

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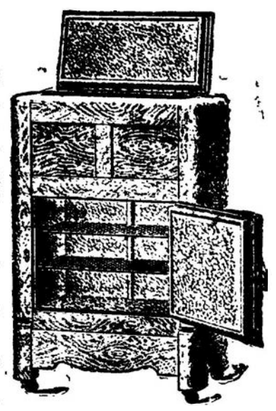

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Continued on 6th Column.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Continued from page 11.*)

of a larger demand for the commodity in the event of the war coming to a close at an early date.

HEAVY STOCKS.

During the past year, values were low both in cloth and yarn, and although things hape brightened slightly of late, even to-day there seems to be hardly any prospect of any very material change in the condition of the industry. Until very recently, stocks were still accumulating without any visible chance of an early off-take; and, the rise in cotton at one time threatened to add considerably to the difficulty and finally to eliminate even the small margin of profit that the earlier period of the war showed.

Unfortunately for our industry, no concerted action was taken either to reduce the production or to induce a quicker off-take with the result that, with cotton again in the vicinity of 6d. per lb., a bad and somewaht irresponsive market, and a huge stock of manufactured goods on hand, even the current year does not give more hopes of prosperity than did the year under review.

The closing of most of the important Continental mrkets which were the principal consumers of our waste, have helped to increase our unsold and undelivered stocks and consequently to reduce our already slender margins, thereby effectively, demonstrating once more the wisdom of paying more attention to the production of coarser material from wastes.

WAR ON ENEMY'S TRADE.

The difficulties resulting from the abnormal conditions brought about by the war, some of which have been enumerated above, have, however, not been without their beneficent effects. They have served to open our eyes in more respects than one, have forced us to go outside the old beaten track in many directions, and have produced a mental condition which will enable us to make a genuine effort to meet new requirements and otherwise to cope with the situation now created. This will have a far-reaching effect in another way also, as in the future, when we come to more normal times again and when a more settled state of trade prevails, the mental effect should be very marked, and should result in a greater power of adapting ourselves to circumstances, such as capturing new markets in addition to making ourselves impregnable in those we already hold, becoming more self-contained and self-supporting than before and producing or manufacturing all the essentials of the industry for which we are now dependent on foreign countries.

So far as our dependence on Germany as regards dyes and dyestuffs is concerned, we are all aware of the State dye-works that have been started in England with a huge capital, supported by a loan advanced by the Government on very favourable terms. Whether all these facilities will help to make the British Empire independent of the German stuff which has reached its present state of perfection, after years of patient and elaborate scientific inquiry and millions upon millions of pounds spent for experimental purposes, is a problem which the future alone will solve.

But before being too sanguine, it would be well to realise fully the difficulties of the situation. We must remember clearly that in Germany it is an industry that has been built up more in the laboratories by competent chemists and scientific men of a very high order, than by a combination of great financiers or business men, or even by State help; that in this respect at any rate Germany has in the past held an immense predominance over England, and last though not least, that this industry is peculiarly suited to the genius of the German people. To my mind, at least for some years to come, to expect those engaged in the textile industry to confine themselves to the indigenous stuff, is, to say the least, to expect the impossible.

So far, however, as this country is concerned, under present conditions it may perhaps be possible by careful handling, to revive the old indigenous industry of manufacturing natural dyes from various dyeing materials which are plentiful in this country, such as vegetable drugs, indigo and so forth. I believe, natural indigo in itself is capable of a vast store of colouring varieties and shades. It is a well-known fact that at one time, the Indian dyeing industry became famous throughout the world for the bright and attractive colours in which most of our textile productions were dyed by the crude processes of the olden days.

India possesses a vast store of natural dyestuffs that can be profitably investigated and turned to good account at such institutions as the great Research Institute founded at Mysore at such a heavy cost by one of our most eminent and distinguished citizens and captains of industry, the late Mr. Tata and which can thereby help this country in developing in the light of modern chemistry, a great and important industry, with tremendous possibilities.

In the same way, there are innumerable, and in some cases insurmountable difficulties, in the way of the other trades which are at present the monopoly of the German and against which a war is now being waged.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WOOL.

The drastic and courageous measures, restricting in particular the exports of wool and wheat, although wise and justified under the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances of the case, would in normal times have created serious differences of opinion and raised far-reaching problems of a very complicated and important nature, involving the reconsideration and perhaps final revision even of well-established principles of trade which have made the prosperity of the British Isles in the past.

That this country itself has derived considerable benefit from these extraordinary measures is quite apparent. By the prohibition of all private exports, prices have already been very materially lowered, speculation has been nipped in the bud and the possibility of an impending economic disastor has been successfully averted. The Government by taking this wise and statesmanlike step has at one and the same time protected the consumer in this country from being sacrificed to the interests of the exporter, and rendered a service to the United Kingdom. It is not often that in its economic measures the Government in this country has served the interests of India as well as of the United Kingdom. More often those interests have clashed and India has been sacrificed. Everything considered, no one will seriously dispute the right of the Government to take this momentous step out of imperial considerations, at any rate at an extraordinary juncture like the present.

The usual labour problem continues, and the difficulties experienced in past years are at present more or less in the same shape and form. But, the question, though acute in itself, pales into insignificance before the many wider and broader issues brought forth by the war this year.

I shall therefore content myself for the present by alluding only to one aspect of it that has not hitherto been dealt with and that is in regard to the education of the higher or superior staff.

While attempts are being continuously made to introduce primary education among the boys engaged in the mills, it is not a little surprising to realise that we have done next to nothing to promote education among the members of the superior staff of our mills, most of whom can already read and write both English and the Vernaculars; and to encourage them particularly in furthering their knowledge both in the theoretical and practical part of their work. A millowners' reading-room located in a central position, with branches situated, to begin with, say in three of our largest mill districts, viz. east and west Parel, Foras Road, and Jacob Circle, as far as Tardeo, supplied with magazines and journals on textile, engineering and electrical subjects, and up-to-date books of small or moderate values, can well be maintained for the benefit of a large number of the heads of the different important departments of our mills. The expenditure incurred on such libraries and reading rooms, worked under proper regulations, where admittance should be given either free or on payment of a nominal fee according to the earnings of each number, would be more than well spent, and would be productive of considerable good to the industry. At present, the various heads of departments, and the foremen working under them who are entrusted with with the management of costly stock and machinery and are practically in sole charge of them, have absolutely no means of keeping in touch with all the up-to-date methods of working and modern improvements in machinery and other appliances, and thereby improving their knowledge in the working of the various branches with which they happen to be connected. The suggestion I have ventured to make, will I am inclined to think, supply a want which will not only be to their benefit but will also have the effect of indirectly furthering the interests of the industry itself. In the alternative, I think, a small annual grant, say of Rs. 500 to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association which has similar objects in view will enable us to make a beginning in this direction without the risk of any very heavy outlay. The Association is presided over by Mr. T. S. Dawson, the Principal, of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and its management is in good hands, and I strongly recommend that a small grant of Rs. 500 be given to this Association for the purposes I have referred to.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

The abnormal economic conditions generated by the war have naturally impressed all trading countries with the importance of stimulating their own respective industries and manufactures with all the natural resources at their disposal.

This country in its turn, although fully alive to the possibilities of making itself independent of foreign supplies and although proud of its immense wealth of raw materials, is only too painfully conscious of its limitations.

If England, in spite of her free-trade principles and with her markets open to the unrestricted imports of foreign goods, has succeeded in establishing and maintaining in the world of commerce even in these days of severe competition a supreme position in some of the most necessary requirements of life, I would hesitate before committing myself to a different policy for this country.

But for all that we have to ask whether here in India, the Government is doing everything it might do to enable the country to profit by the extraordinary conditions produced by the War, to develop the industrial position in order to enable India to become selfcontained as far as possible in the fullness of time.

The imposition of the Excise Duty at the behests of Lancashire is an instance in view, and whatever the differences of opinion in this country may be as to its ultimate effect on the industry, there is undoubted unanimity as to the desirability and absolute necessity of its abolition at the earliest opportunity.

ATTAINMENT OF FISCAL AUTONOMY URGED.

The only solution in my opinion, of these and similar abuses, is the attainment by India of complete fiscal autonomy. It is by such autonomy that staple Indian industries of which cotton is not the least, can have free and full play. It is an imperative need of the country. By "fiscal autonomy," I mean absolute freedom of action in all fiscal matters, even in relation to England.

When the War is over and when this country formulates and submits to the King-Emperor and the great English Democracy, its petition of rights and its list of grievances, long unredressed, to be favourably considered not as the reward of services rendered (because they were offered and accepted spontaneously) but because of the new angle of vision that has now been created as the result of this happy co-operation between the two countries, the mercantile community of the country should among other prayers, include the request for absolute fiscal autonomy and for the repeal of the Excise Duty to which I have already referred.

This Association in particular should apply for direct and regular representation not only on the Port Trust and the Local Corporation, but also on the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and Imperial.

When the psychological moment presents itself, I trust this Association will know how to act in matters of this importance and urgency.

The proposition was adopted.

Resolutions were then passed making changes in the rules of the Association, particularly in the rules relating to the election of the chairman, the deputy-chairman and the committee. The usual donations to the various institutes and hospitals were sanctioned.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BRITISH VICTORY AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Photo by Central News.

The photograph shows the ruins of the village of Neuve Chapelle after a terrible bombardment.

IN PURSUIT OF GERMAN AIRSHIP.

Photo by Central News.

This remarkable photograph secured in France represents the pursuit of a German airship by an aeroplane after the raid on Paris on March 21st. This snapshot was taken from a second aeroplane.

MAPPING THE WORLD.

THIRTY YEAR'S PROGRESS IN GEOGRAPHY.

Dr. John Scott Keltie, who is retiring from the secretaryship of the Royal Geographical Society, gave to a representative of "The Times" an account of the practical results of exploration which have accrued since he joined the staff of the society in 1884.

At that time Stanley, who had previously completed his great journey across Africa, was busy in organizing the Congo Free State. That, of course, started a series of explorations in the great Congo region, both north and south, which resulted not only in the creation of the Congo Free State, but in the partition of Africa, about 1886, between ourselves, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal. There were still left tremendous "blank" areas, but now practically the whole of Africa had been mapped. What was wanted now was detailed scientific exploration, a work which Germany has been doing in her own colonies.

In Asia—especially in Central Asia—explorers had been constantly at work during the past 30 years. Sven Hedin did much to expand our knowledge of Tibet and the surrounding districts, while others had made known Chinese Turkestan, the Malayan Peninsula, the Himalayas, and Persia. Further north, too, between Tibet and Siberia, the map had been very largely filled up. Even Arabia had been explored, though that country represented one of the great problems for explorers.

In South America there was more scope for the explorer than anywhere except in the Antarctic. One or two million square miles of country were still unmapped and there was still much to do in Brazil, while the smaller Republics, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador, were very backward in regard to mapping, exploration, and commercial development.

Dr. Keltie's successor in the office of secretary is Mr. A. R. Hinks, F.R.S.

CHINA MAILS.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Oriental with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 25th instant.

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE " TRADE DIRECTORY.

(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., transacts all classes of business at lowest current rates. For particulars apply to ALEX M. TOD, Standard Bldgs., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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ASQUITH AND LORD, LTD. have removed to temporary premises next to Treacher and Co., during rebuilding, where business will be carried on as usual.

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STANDARD OIL Co., OF NEW YORK, Ballard Road, Bombay. Importers & dealers in Kerosine Oil of the following well-known brands:—"Snowflake," "White Rose," "Chester," "Devoe's," "Monkey," imported in cases, and "Elephant" Brand imported in Bulk; also Lubricating Oils Paraffine Wax, Greases, Pratt's Spirit of Turpentine, etc.

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RAILWAYMEN'S HELP.

REMARKABLE OUTPUT OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

Apropos the British Government's Bill for the taking over of certain factories for the production of war materials, it is interesting to find that the authorities have been able to organise the manufacture of war materials in the workshops of the railways, and an astonishing output has resulted.

One of the first acts of the Government when war was declared was to request the railway companies to undertake the construction of ambulance stretchers.

With such celerity were something like 10,000 completed that further demands were made upon their workshops, and they have turned out to date some thousands of general military service road wagons, over 100,000 artillery wheel spokes, and something like 200,000 picketing pegs and posts. More important still, several hundred gun-carriages have been made.

More, within their own manufacturing capacity has been the construction of several ambulance trains.

These trains are not only in use in England, but some have been shipped to meet the needs of the British Army on the Continent.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding by to-day's P. & O. Mail steamer.

Mr. J. Adam, Dr. W. F. and Mrs. Adeney, Mr. J. Addison, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss E. K. Bailey, Mr. W. P. Bookless, Mr. P. Bunnel, Miss Bull, Rev. E. S. and Mrs. Bennertz, Mr. P. A. Booty, Mr. H. F. Chalkley, Mr. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Dew, infant and nurse, Mr. J. R. Duncan, Mrs. A. Dunnett, child and nurse, Mr. W. V. Hothersall, Mr. E. M. Harwood, Hon. Mr. H. and Mrs. Le Measurrier, Mrs. A. H. Mackenzie, Mr. James W. Mackenzie, Mr. R. H. Mody, Mrs. McKenzie, child and nurse, Mr. K. E. McKenzie Mr. H. I. Orchard, Mr. Jas Purdie, Mr. T. B. Pickworth, Mr. H. A. Pattman, Mr. M. F. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. C. W. Richardson, Mr. A. S. Rix, Mrs. Rix and child, Miss G. Shaw, Mr. W. O. Smith, Miss Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. A. W. J. Talbot I.C.S. Mr. J. H and Mrs. Thickett, Mr. W. H. Thomson, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. W. Templer, Mr. A. H. E. Vanquiten, Mr. J. R. S. Worrall, Mr. J. C. Wright, Mr. A. S. Wyrill, Mr. E. L. M. Wood, Mr. F. Wohrer, Mr. W. G. Gallet, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Kiddle, Mr. H. E. Judd, Mr. V. R. Parulekar, Miss A. Bignell, Mr. F. J. G. Williams, Mr. John McKay, Lady Thompson, Nawab Afsur Yar Jung, Mr. C. E. Davies, Mr. Pickford, Mr. A. Culkbers, Mr. J. Schulman, Mr. F. S. P. Swann, Mrs. G. Malcolmson, Mr. U. S. Desai, Miss Anderson, Mr. James Law, Mr. Arthur Stas, Mr. G. F. A. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Fullbrook and infant, and Mrs. F. J. Moberley.

EVERY MOTHER MAY SUCKLE HER CHILD

If she regularly takes Lactagol. Artificial means never can provide a safe or efficient diet for baby. Ask your doctor. He will tell you that you owe it to baby to give a trial to Lactagol, which is now used in all Hospitals, Lying-in and Nursing Institutions to enable mothers to suckle their children.

Lactagol, when taken by the nursing mother, fills her breasts with an ample supply of rich milk. By taking Lactagol, a mother is able without pain or fatigue to suckle her child and thus give him the best possible chance of a vigorous healthy childhood.

Lactagol is invaluable to those mothers whose supply of milk fails after the first few days or weeks.

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Of all Chemists and Stores, etc., Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6. The expense is small, but the advantages of its use to both mother and baby are very great. "Practical Advice to All Mothers," sent, post free, by Jamnadas Bros. Bombay. E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., London, Sole Proprietors of

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THE FALABA TORPEDOED.

BEFORE CREW COULD LOWER BOATS.

PIRATES WHO STOOD BY AND LAUGHED.

As has already been reported by Reuter the Elder Dempster liner Falaba with 250 persons on board, was torpedoed at the mouth of the Bristol Channel on March 28, and over 100 lives, mostly those of passengers, were lost. The circumstances exhibited the policy of ruthless murder on which the German Navy has embarked in its most hateful guise. According to more than one account the submarine remained near, but her crew laughed at the drowning people and made no effort to help them.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

An inquest on the eight recovered bodies of victims of the Falaba disaster, including Captain Frederick J. Davis, was held at Milford Haven on March 30 by Mr. Price, the Pembroke County Coroner. The Chief Constable of Pembroke was also present.

Walter Baxter, chief officer of the Falaba, said the Falaba left Liverpool for the West Coast of Africa at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening with a crew of about 100, 159 passengers, and a general cargo. All went well until 11-40 on Sunday morning, when the third officer sighted a submarine from the bridge. Captain Davis was in the chart room. The submarine was flying the British ensign at first, and when she got close hauled it down and flew the German flag. The witness called the captain, who altered the vessel's course. The submarine overhauled them in about 10 minutes and signalled, "Stop and abandon ship." The Falaba kept on at full speed, whereupon the submarine signalled, "Stop, or I will fire into you." The captain asked with witness's advice, and he replied, "Better stop, considering there are so many passengers aboard." Five boats had slung out when a torpedo was fired. The first boat capsized and the occupants were thrown into the water. The submarine steamed over from port to starboard, got into position, and fired the torpedo. Several boats had not been lowered, and a number of the crew and passengers were on deck. He could not make out the number of the submarine, which made no attempt to help them, but went away at once. The witness stopped on board till the Falaba sank about 10 minutes after being struck. The torpedo struck the ship opposite the wireless room, and there was a violent explosion. The witness was about two hours in the water before being rescued. Most of the crew were English. The torpedo was fired five minutes after the Falaba stopped and from a distance of about 150 yards, and the attacking vessel could plainly see the people on the deck of the Falaba. The submarine carried two guns, was painted the same colour as the water, and her crew were in khaki. He was sure of that.

George Wright, skipper of the steam-drifter Eileen Emma, said that he saw the submarine and the Falaba some six miles apart. The submarine came up about half a mile in front of him, and the Falaba was torpedoed when he had approached to within 300 yards. As soon as she had discharged the torpedo the submarine steamed to the south-west. The Eileen Emma picked up 40 persons from the water, including the captain, who was then nearly gone, and so were five others. None of the six lived long. He steamed for Milford Haven after the work of rescue, in which the submarine made no attempt to join.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from exposure consequent on the ship being torpedoed by a German submarine, and expressed their admiration at the conduct of the crew of the steam drifter in rescuing so many lives.

ANOTHER OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

An officer—who showed, according to the other passengers, extraordinary coolness and pluck—gave a "Daily News" representative a detailed story of the Falaba's fate. "I was down below shortly before one o'clock on Sunday," he said, "when I was told that a submarine was following us. I went on deck immediately, and saw the craft quite close to us. She was, I should think, about 200 yards to the starboard. The passengers were all quite calm, and there was no panic at all among them. They had been given lifebelts, and were waiting for their turn to get away.

"I could see the Germans distinctly—there was quite a little crowd of them watching us. The commander had given us ten minutes to get off the Falaba, though I was below when the megaphone conversation took place. As a matter of fact, I should think the Germans gave us nearly a quarter of an hour. Our boats were being lowered with all possible speed, and I was being lowered in the eighth and last when two women rushed on deck from below. Just as the boat had been pulled up again so that they might jump in the captain, who was still standing on the bridge, shouted, 'Look out, they're firing!'

THE TORPEDO.

"I looked towards the submarine and saw the bubbling trail of a torpedo on its way towards us. It was fired at a range of a little over one hundred yards. There was a thundering crash as the Falaba was struck on the starboard bow, and the concussion sent our boat, which was, of course, suspended in mid-air, rattling into the water. She turned turtle, but some of us managed to crawl on to the keel. I do not know what became of the two women who got into the boat; I did not see them afterwards.

"The water was crowded with struggling men, and the Germans stood calmly upon their submarine making no attempt at all to rescue any of them; they simply watched them drown. There was a good sea running at the time, but I decided to swim for it. In a very few minutes the deck of the Falaba was awash, and she had heeled right over to the starboard until I could at times see right down her funnels. I was at length pickled up by the rawler Eileen Marry. Soon after I was on board her they dragged the dead body of the captain out of the water."

The officer spoke very highly of the captain of the Eilen Emma. "He is a wonderfully plucky chap," said the officer. "He had heard that a submarine was knocking about and he had been sailing round waiting for a chance to ram her. The submarine kept out of her way, and when the Falaba had gone under she immediately sailed away."

He also mentioned that an officer who had entered the same boat with him took off his lifebelt and tossed it towards the man at the helm. "Here you are," he said, "we shan't want these things now." A moment after all were struggling in the water.

CALLOUS GERMANS.

A passenger who was also saved by one of the trawlers did not see the number of the submarine, but was told that it was the U37. "It was a very big craft," he said, "and was much faster than the Falaba. She did about 18 knots, I should think, to our 13 or 15, and consequently she overhauled us quite easily. She fired a rocket across our bows and ordered us to stop. Then she steamed up to within a hundred yards or so, and the German commander and our captain had a conversation. We soon knew the result—ten minutes to quit. Lifebelts were handed round and boats were lowered as quickly as possible. But ten minutes was not time enough. One boat was being lowered, and there were still many people on board the Falaba when the torpedo was fired. The Falaba went over with a lurch, and soon settled down. The captain was the last to leave; he jumped overboard, I believe.

"The Germans were unconceivably callous; men were struggling in the water yelling for help. They stood perfectly still watching their victims drown—murderously impassive. And then, when it was all over and the Falaba had made her last lurch, the submarine glided quickly away."

CAPTAIN'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE THE GERMANS.

Dr. Percival, of the West African Medical Staff, giving his experiences to a "Daily News" representative said:

"We were fifty-two miles from shore between 12 o'clock and one o'clock on Sunday afternoon," he said to a "Daily News" representative, "and were just looking forward to lunch, when someone spotted a submarine about two miles away. The submarine blew her whistle, and made for us. Our captain at once sent down for 'full steam ahead,' and began a zigzag course. But the submarine—one of the biggest I have ever seen—soon overhauled us. The commander, quite a young fellow, shouted in perfect English telling us to take to the boats. He said he would give us ten minutes, but we were only just getting the boats out when, at a range of about 150 yards the torpedo struck us. Eight minutes later there was no sign of our big boat except wreckage and men struggling in the water. How I escaped I hardly know, but I found myself in one of the boats and was a little later taken on board the trawler Eileen Emma.

"While the Germans on the submarine made no effort to save us, I must admit that I did not see any jeering and laughing among them. They stood on deck watching our efforts to save ourselves."

BLOWN INTO THE AIR.

Corporal N. C. Turnbull, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, said that when the submarine was sighted she was about a mile away. The captain of the liner steered a zig-zag course, but the submarine gained on them every moment.

"At last she came up to within fifty yards of us, and the German commander shouted that he was going to sink us as we had ammunition on board. He said he could only give us three minutes to leave.

"I was helping with one of the boats, and we were just getting into it, when there was an explosion. The whole ship shook, and immediately began listing to port There were about fifty people still on board when the torpedo struck her between the third and fourth hatch. The force of the explosion blew many of these men and parts of the ship yards into the air. I think Captain Davis was one of these, for we in our boat picked him up dead in the water after the vessel had gone down.

"The concussion also blew one of the boats and its occupants into the air just as it was nearing the surface of the water. Some of these people were rescued in a stunned condition.

THE FINAL SCENE.

"The Falaba sank swiftly by the stern and her nose lifted straight into the air before she finally foundered. It was pitiful to see those on board clambering right up on to her bow and clinging to anything they could find. We were helpless. We were rescuing people as fast as we could, and we got our boat so full of water that we were in danger of sinking ourselves. Some of the people on our boat were in terrible agony and five or six of them died from the effects of exposure after we had got them on the Eileen Emma.

"I saw one heroic dead on the part of an officer. He was in one of the boats which was just about to be pulled away from the sinking vessel when he looked up and saw a young stewardess standing on deck. He immediately clambered up on to the vessel, and, handling her his lifebelt, told her to jump to the boat, but she would not. I think she was afraid to take the jump in case of upsetting the boat. Both the officer and the woman sank with the vessel.

"I should like to mention the presence of mind of the wireless operator on the Falaba. He started and kept on sending out the 'S.O.S.' signal and would only cease when he was told by an officer if he did not that the submarine's captain had threatened to sink them at once and without giving them time to get out the boats."

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THE BOARDING HOUSE IN BAYSWATER

"The humours of boarding-house life have been exploited at different times by modern novelists, but, to the best of our belief," says the "Spectator," "the most suggestive scenario for a work of this sort remains, like the 'trackless places of the Pierides, untrodden hitherto by any human foot.' We refer to the passage in Herbert Spencer's 'Autobiography' in which he describes the company he consorted with in his twenty-one years' sojourn in a boarding-house in Bayswater:—

"'The house is situated in a salubrious locality, and has Kensington Gardens within three or four minutes' walk. Experience proved it to be quiet and well managed; and it contained a group of inmates above the average of those one finds living "en pension." There was a retired government officer belonging to the Stores Department—a Mauritian of French extraction, honourable in feeling, a great snuff-taker, and one who regretted that duelling had ceased. Next to him came an admiral, who every day drank the Queen's health, and displayed piety and militancy in a not unusual combination.

"'Another naval officer there was who uttered Radical sentiments, fostered in him, I fancy, by disappointment in his profession, for which he was evidently incompetent; and there was also a captain in the army, occupied in some philanthropic work in London. Then came a maiden lady, between 70 and 80, who had acquired a certain stock of information, ideas, and feelings in her teens, and had never since added to or modified them. These were fixtures. After them may be named sundry who were semi-settled—the wife of a judge in the West Indies, staying in England for her health, pretty and inane; an Indian tea planter, quiet and not unintelligent; an Australian with wife and daughter, come back to spend his money.

"'From time to time there were other visitors from the Colonies—from New Zealand, from the Cape, from Canada. Occasionally, too, there were Americans; of whom I remember the episcopal bishop of Illinois with his children. And then to these settled and semi-settled, must be added those who came for short periods—for the London season, or for a few weeks. Humdrum was the circle they formed, as indeed are most social circles. But on the whole I was tolerably contented with my surroundings.

"'I have said that 37, Queen's Gardens was the address of my new abode; but after a few years this address was slightly changed. Our hostess, Miss Shickle took the next house, No. 38, and by a doorway broken through, united the two houses. Thereafter No. 38 became my address. As the dining-room and general drawing-room were in No. 37, No. 38 was quieter, and I was enabled to seclude myself as much as I wished. In fact I saw no more of my fellow-guests than one sees of those who daily come to the "table d'hote" of a Continental hotel. As the arrangements were such as freed me from all trouble and provided for my needs satisfactorily, I was never seriously tempted to make any change."

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RECOLLECTIONS & REMINISCENCES

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FIRE AND WATER.

It has been previously observed that one of the greatest sanitary evils from which the Town and Island of Bombay lamentably suffered was the insufficiency of the supply of potable water during the annual summer season. In the fifties the citizens of the day, along with the Government, were keenly alive to the imperative necessity of removing that evil, having regard to the grievous fact that the impurity of drinkable water was the prime cause of the terrible annual mortality, of over two thousand people on an average, from cholera, and of as many as over 4,000 during the years of the epidemic of that fell disease. It is now sixty years since the Vehar water was introduced into Bombay while two other supply lakes have been supplemented at a cost of over two crores of rupees, the cry of the insufficiency of water is loudly heard in the hall of the Corporation, while it is notorious what a prolonged wail is made by the poorest of the masses for water when unhappily [illegible] in the mains take place, which [illegible] these waifs and strays of humanity from getting the first necessity of life at the nearest public taps from their dwelling places. It may, therefore, be realised how the inhabitants of the town must have suffered from the periodical famine of water all throughout the first two centuries from the date of the acquisition of Bombay by the British. No doubt, till the beginning of the nineteenth century, the population of the island was even less than a lakh of souls and, therefore, the scarcity could not have been so deeply felt as it was after 1800. Many indeed are the stray notes of observant citizens and travellers which tell us of this woeful inadequacy of water. It is quite conceivable therefore how the city fared when such a calamity as a fire took place in those days of unknown sanitation, preservation and backward civilisation. In one of the earliest chapters of recollections, it has been recorded how a great fire overtook the Fort on the 17th February, 1803, and ravaged almost the entire north-eastern part as far as the Bazargate Street. Jonathan Duncan was the Governor of Bombay and resided not very far from the scene of that calamitous occurrence. The Old Secretariat was the gubernatorial residence at the time, and we can imagine with what feelings of dismay and regret that great and distinguished Governor must have watched the ravages of that fire while helpless to do any material service for its extinction, the want of water being so great.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1803.

Nothing awoke him so much as the afflicted citizens of that year to the paramount necessity of doing something solid and practical for a reasonable and continuous supply of water all throughout the season, which should be adequate not only to meet the necessities of domestic life, but to protect life and property themselves from the conflagration of the type of 1803. It may not be uninteresting here to quote the words of Jonathan Duncan himself as to that fire, in order that the present citizens of Bombay may truly appreciate the feelings and sentiments of their predecessors at the beginning of the nineteenth century and the chronic ills from which they suffered. We have to-day, who are on the whole so well served with water, despite the spasmodic wails of the poorest and the fierce jeremiads of the press and the Corporation, to thank ourselves that the catastrophe was the real beginning of the remedies which were finally resolved upon but which like everything official in India took another half a century to be fairly realised. It is indeed remarkable to reflect upon the tortoise pace at which so many important affairs and things have progressed. It would beat in reality even a colossal tortoise of the Celestial Government at Pekin. But here are the words of Jonathan Duncan in the Despatch which he addressed to his august masters, the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in London:—

So great and violent was the conflagration that at sunset the destruction of every house in the Fort was apprehended. The flames directed their course in a south-easterly direction from that part of the bazar opposite to the Cumberland Ravelin quite down to the King's Barracks. During the whole of the day every effort was used to oppose its progress, but the fierceness of the fire driven rapidly on by the wind baffled all attempts; nor did it visibly abate till nearly a third part of the town within the walls had been consumed."

The official chronicler of old Bombay records that 471 houses, 6 "places of worship," and 5 barracks were destroyed. Such was the terrible catastrophe and though others of a similar character had from time to time taken place, notably the one of 1837 Bombay during the last half a century has never known of a conflagration of the character just described. The inadequacy of the water supply in the town at the commencement of the nineteenth century may therefore be well imagined.

A HAPPY CONTRAST.

What a happy contrast is the condition of supply at the beginning of the twentieth century and the equipment and preparations of meeting the occurrence of even the largest fire. But as they say from evil cometh good and the first step was taken by Jonathan Duncan to remedy the evil before the last embers of that appalling occurrence had died out. Events, however, as already observed, moved slowly. The start was made. Hope sprung in the breast of the population of the day and as Lord Bacon has observed hope makes a good breakfast though not always a good dinner. But the hope of something effectual was to be taken on hand satisfied a population which was patient and contented, and not so impatient and discontented as that of to-day and so far present day men had better take a leaf from the book of their ancestors of the nineteenth century.

THE WATER FAMINE OF 1824.

If the great fire of 1803 was an evil that led to the beginning of good it was not till 1825 that a fresh stimulus had become necessary. The interval was occupied in prolonged consideration of the ways and means of obtaining the necessary water supply and of the sources from which it should be obtained. Official correspondence had to go backward and forward red-tape and circumlocution was necessarily at its acme in those arcadian days of leisure, days when what could be accomplished to-day was postponed till to-morrow. Delay was inevitable on another account also. There were no telegraphs. Steam navigation was unknown, if even dreamt of. Despatches overland or *via* the Cape were the only means of communication so that at the best they had no more than three occasions in a twelve month to correspond with the Honourable Court. Thus time sped on and another physical calamity again overtook Bombay in 1824. This time it was a water famine, the rain fall registered by the end of August having been no more than 25 inches. At the date Bombay was again fortunate in having at the helm of its administration another great statesman of renown, no other than Mountstuart Elphinstone. When we of to-day bear in mind that even with a population of a million souls with three great supply lakes delivering over 20 million gallons of water per day, we cry aloud for water and twice the rainfall was less than 40 inches, should again try to realise the state of the city with a population only one-fifth and with a rainfall so unprecedented as 25 inches. May we not imagine the sufferings of those thirsty souls in that water famine year of 1824 and sympathise with their great hardships, inconveniences and privations. Elphinstone, after the manner of his great predecessor Duncan, appointed a Committee without loss of time to consider the grievous situation. It was resolved at once to repair a large number of wells and tanks which were then an absolute necessity in the city, never mind whether those wells and tanks contained the anophiles of the new fangled bacteriologists and the modern malaria monger. Indeed during the first half of the nineteenth century and even before it would have been hopelessly impossible for any persons high or low to live without his water supply being drawn from his own private well or from the public wells and tanks constructed by men of all castes and creeds with the true spirit of philanthropy. The malarial campaignist of to-day seems to be utterly oblivious of the past history of these tanks and wells. Had these sciolists been half so well acquainted with that history as with their own pretentious empiricism, they would see how great is the necessity still of preserving the 3 or 4 thousand wells, tanks and reservoirs which abound in the city, never mind the anophiles. Malaria is a preventible disease, but what have they to say to the absolute famine of water? Can they lay their hand on their heart, can they lay the flattering unction to their soul and dare declare that rather the existing wells, tanks and reservoirs should be closed than that people in times of water famine or emergency should get their supplies from those auxiliaries built by the foresight, humanity and the benevolence of a bygone people who had suffered all the perils arising from the want of water. It was Mountstuart Elphinstone who not only directed old wells and tanks to be repaired, but to sink new wells *cutcha* and *pucca* of all varieties here and there and everywhere. Again at no mean expense to the State he ordered many wells and tanks in localities where there was the greatest want of water to be improved and enlarged.

THE TANK AT DHOBI TALAO.

Thus it was that while confabulations, correspondence and service began with Jonathan Duncan and continued by Mountstuart Elphinstone were going on at the pace of the snail and the first practical beginning of constructing the Vehar reservoir not taken till 1850, the supply of water by means not only of old tanks and wells, but by the construction of new ones, went on apace. Reference may be made here to the tank still known to us as Framji Cowasji at Dhobi Talao. It was built in 1831. In 1849 the tank known as Babula was constructed and even so late as 1855 there was found a great necessity to have a large tank on the Esplanade known as the Nakhoda. "Sandy Seventy" as a school boy of the Elphinstone Institution in that year has a vivid recollection of the excavations which had then just begun. The earth dug up was heaped in mounds all round and he and his other school mates used to go to the tops to have some fun or play or even a little tobaggoning when the mounds were not very high. He also recollects two other large wells being *pucca* built at the north-west corner of the Cruikshank road which still exists. So also he had seen *cutcha* wells being dug up about the approach of every summer season in the southern Maidan which is now occupied by the Oval. They were opened every year about March and closed again as soon as the monsoon came. This practice continued till the introduction of the waters of the Vehar into the city became general in the early sixties. One has only to leisurely go round the town to-day and find out for himself the history of many of the tanks from Bhuleshwar to Parel and from Parel to Mahim. Indeed even in the Fort two wells were so well-known as to be a household word in every family. These were the wells known as Ganbava and the other Ramlal. The former was situated at the eastern end of the street bearing that name where the Borah Bazar street crosses it, both in a southernly and northernly direction. It was a famous well and the writer had seen with his own eyes how in the fifties men, women and children crowded at the well from morn to midnight. How wrangles used to take place and how, as the summer season advanced they went there as early as the raw morning at 1 o'clock to fill their chatties of water. This well has now been filled up. The Ramlal well was situated in what was also a part of the southern maidan. It was a large affair and such was said to be the efficacy of the spring water to be drawn from it that crowds from the Fort resorted to that well. It was built by a rich Marwaree of that name. It exists there, but almost wholly filled in with only a two-feet opening at the top, just near the judges' entrance gate of the High Court facing the oval. Again, underneath the rampart walls specially in what is now known as the Hornby Road as well as in Fort Street and the Mint Road, wells had been constructed which even in the fifties were deemed to be "ancient." These wells also were crowded from early morning till night all throughout the summer season. But the names of the benevolent builders of these wells have now lapsed into oblivion unless the Municipal Corporation has a record of them.

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Fig. 615

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